VOL. XXXV. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. NO. 4.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM REV. J. M. BUCKLEY.

I propose in this letter to present my impressions some of the most noted ministers of London, together with some reflections on the English pulpit in neral. Every one must have remarked in reading foreign correspondence and books of travel, that the representations made by travelers of equal intelligence and candor of the same men considered as pulpit orators, widely differ, and frequently to such an tation and unequal to lights of lesser fame. This diversity of opinion may be partly explained by the well known fact that the efforts of the greatest men are unequal, so that he who at one time soars into regions of unclouded light like the eagle, at another ay burrow in darkness like the mole; but its principal cause must be looked for in the different ideals of pulpit excellence formed by various writers.

Therefore, in justice alike to those of whom I write and to those from whose opinions I may differ, it is proper in the commencement to define the standard of comparison which I have adopted. It is this: The only appropriate matter for a gospel sermon is religious truth, having a practical relation remote or direct to the salvation of men-the style of its composition and delivery should be marked by "clearness, force and earnestness," and every thing in either style or delivery which contributes to moral power over those who listen, is an excellence, while every thing which diminishes it is a serious defect. But I must hasten

THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.,

the indefatigable prophet of the speedy consumma tion of all things, the most voluminous theological writer of the present day, and for thirty years pastor of the oldest Scottish Free Church in London. I had long desired to hear him, not because I believed his theories, but because I admired his perseverance and genuine Scotch tenacity in clinging to his opinions, and because such dissimilar impressions have been formed concerning his powers as a preacher of the gospel. His church is situated in Russell Court, ning from Drury Lane, a low and degraded part of the city, and is small, close and poorly shaped. Dr. Cumming is a very fine looking man-tall, spare, with dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and wears gold spectacles. While conducting the service he wears a tight gown without sleeves, and preaches in that his fame in England among clergymen of other a little pulpit about the size of a very large hogs-

When I first heard him he expounded the ninth chapter of Genesis, and preached on the smiting of the rock by Moses, professedly to find Christ in the have discussed was delivered under very auspicious Pentateuch, in answer to " that Banquo of the English Church," Bishop Colenso. In his expository remarks the Doctor vindicated the moderate use of alcoholic drinks, denounced the Total Abstinence movement, and said that he could use wine without injury, but if there was any one present unable to do so he would advise him to sign the pledge, and adhere to it until | multitudes. death, and adduced the first miracle wrought by our Saviour as demonstrating that he approved the use of wine as a luxury. He furthermore announced his against long letters ringing in my ears, I write on. opinion that the negro race is enduring the curse Well, let the seissors do their work if need be. conounced upon Ham, intimated that slavery would ace, of which no translation was furnished.

has clothed nature with beauty, why should woman hardly refrain from exclaiming, "If Diana is not the argument pathetically urged in defense of the a feeling of mournfulness which is indescribable. rum interest: " If the temperance reformers succeed, what will the liquor dealers and distillers do?" After these profound considerations, the Doctor de- from the text, " And she told him all the truth," and nounced the Plymouth brethren and others who con- delighted me. There was neither the overwhelming demn "the wearing of gold and costly apparel," as sublimity which I expected, or those impetuous burst having "taken leave of common sense in order to of earnestness in delivery for which I waited, but become religious."

The sermon was on earthquakes, and as illogical as The sermon was on earthquakes, and as illogical as the exposition, being designed to show that earth-tribute of his discourse was this: "He spoke as one quakes had invariably preceded the opening of new having authority," which is one of the chief sources prophetic periods; and as there had been one in Eng- of ministerial power when sustained by "high moral land a few days before, therefore his theory that the year 1867 will witness the "beginning of the end" is If I had never heard him again I should have cor year 1867 will witness the " beginning of the end" is confirmed. By the same process he could show that sidered him a model preacher. The second sermon Queen Victoria is about to die, by proving that in did not possess a single excellence which distinguished some part of the world there had been an earthquake the first. It was founded on Genesis ix. 16, and after for the past twenty centuries. In defending the in- made with Noah and that made with the world troduction of such topics, he said, "It is easy enough through Christ were identical, he devoted the body of to preach these ordinary truths which I have preached his discourse to an attempt to trace the analogy be to you so long; but what is the use of a minister with tween Christ and a rainbow. It was very dry and founder matters?" Alas! to preach these "ordinary ful conceits, and yet it was obvious that he considered truths" so as to lead men to Christ is the most diffi- it excellent. A number of weeks afterwards I went

little knowledge; that is, while his erudition is ex- Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon which or to reason logically. The elements of his populariwhich there are only a few in London; has resided in the city thirty years; has identified himself with those Millenarian views so attractive to many; and at times rises into a fine flow of language.

THE REV. WILLIAM BROCK has been for many years the leading Baptist minister second and third could preach the first. But Mr. of London, and is without exception the most impres- Spurgeon is a man of tact and of a certain kind of sive preacher of practical truth that I heard in that ability. He preaches nine sermons a week. It is city. His chapel is in Bloomsbury, near the British said that his popularity is declining. This cannot be Museum, capable of accommodating twelve or fifteen true; the first time I heard him my seat was in the hundred and is always crowded. Mr. Brock is a aisle; the second it was on a step in the upper gallarge, dignified, noble looking Englishman, one of the lery; and the third time I stood during the whole few corpulent men who are alway vigorous and ani- service. His original manner of saying things, his notes; selects practical themes; grasps his subject assertion of what he believes regardless of contradis strongly; has control of forcible, energetic, and some- ition and even of what he has advanced on other oc

It is not necessary for me to describe his sermons, middle classes and the higher stratum of the lower for their chief excellences are indicated in the above classes. In addition to this he has an occasional vein representation of his characteristics as a preacher.

He does not aim at metaphysical or learned discussion, but strikes at the heart and conscience—demolpoints of the Establishment which is especially please. shing every obstacle which he may encounter by ing to the mass of Dissenters and persons of no faith. reasoning drawn from acknowledged principles and human experience. As a solid, interesting, useful, mense edifice which he occupies will always ensure

quickened and encouraged, seek out Bloomsbury

THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON.

On the fifth of July, at the Liverpool Road Chapel, ne of the neatest and prettiest places of worship in London, I had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished Wesleyan minister. The entire service of the Church of England was read by Mr. Punshon, the congregation uttering the responses as usual, and extent that he who is held up by one writer as a occupied one hour and ten minutes. At twenty model, is described by another as far below his expecminutes of twelve Mr. Punshon ascended the pulpit and began his sermon, taking for his text the fourth chapter of Isaiah. His personal appearance is suggestive neither of his ministerial character or intellec tual ability. He is short, thickly set, with a low forehead, large features, and a dogged expression of countenance. I learned however many years ago that the general rule is that the ablest men and most intellectual women are most unprepossessing in appearance, so that when I see a lack of personal beauty

in a person of reputation it raises a presumption in his favor rather than otherwise. The sermon was somewhat expository in its character, and was divided into two parts: I. The preparation-God would purge them by the spirit of burning. II. The promise-which implied: 1st. God's presence; 2d. His counsel; 3d. His defense.

Mr. Punshon's voice is peculiar, has a metallic sound, and resembles that of the Rev. John Chambers, the famous Independent minister of Philadelphia. He speaks very rapidly, without much variation, with a tendency to monotony, and obviously from memory. His vehement delivery was impressive and forcible; his rapidity of utterance demanded attention; his style was ornate, sometimes elaborately beautiful, and always chaste. During certain parts of his disgourse his periods were marshaled and evolved with a grand swell which with a corresponding grandeur of thought would have been sublime. But his ideas were common-place, and at the close I was conscious of a hungering and thirsting for thought. Of this effort it is but just to say that it consisted of the most ordinary thoughts clothed in language of extraordinary beauty, and so uttered as to produce the impression upon the popular mind of being altogether a most eloquent discourse. As a lecturer he must be unsurpassed, but as

preacher he is not of the highest order, and I found denominations and judicious critics generally rests almost exclusively upon his lectures and platform speeches. I only heard him once, through his failure to meet his engagement; but the sermon which I circumstances: it was on a special occasion, was previously written, the house was crowded, and he apparently enjoying vigorous health. It was rumored when I left England that he would be invited to accompany Mr. Thornton to the General Conference of 1864. If he comes he will undoubtedly be heard by

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON. With the solemn warning of the considerate editor

The first sermon I heard in London was preached endure until the end, and alluded to the struggle in by Mr. Spurgeon. I could not have forgotten him if the United States as one among many futile attempts I had desired, for the omnibus drivers along the to abolish it. As to the sermon, the facts require me streets miles away from his Tabernacle were crying, to say that it was without system and very obscure, "Here you are, sir. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, sir? monotonously and feebly delivered, and had not one So following in their course I made my way across element to commend it to popular favor or to interest | Blackfriar's Bridge to the Surry side of the Thames and a thinking mind. It abounded however in quotations on to-the mammoth building which his congregation of Greek and Latin, including several lines of Hor- have erected to accommodate the immense multitude who will hear him. This edifice will comfortably seat Three months afterwards I went again, hoping to forty-four hundred persons, has two immense galleries hear something more worthy of his extended reputa- on four sides, and was paid for principally by subtion, but the effort was even less satisfactory than be- scription in less than two years. Notwithstanding fore. In his exposition he defended the wearing of the remarks I have made concerning Mr. Punshon's jewelry and ornamenting the person as follows: " God personal appearance, I can truthfully say that he is a finer looking man than Mr. Spurgeon, whose neck is be an exception?" And again: "If there were no short, features very homely and irregular, eyebrows silks worn, what would the silk makers do? And if and hair bushy and coarse, skin of a greasy complexthere was no jewelry worn, what would the workers jon, and when his features are in repose one or two of in gold and silver do?" He appeared to forget that his upper teeth are visible. But what of that! When the opposition is not to the thing itself, but to the he opens that irregular mouth and speaks, the vast spirit which prompts it and the pride which it feeds crowd becomes still as the grave itself. He has the and is grounded on the express prohibition of the most magnificent voice for a large hall and assembly word of God. The second consideration reminded that I have ever heard. It is a baritone, clear and me of Demetrius and the craftsmen, and I could distinct, very strong, but not harsh or offensively heavy. It has a slight but scarcely perceptible minor worshiped what will Demetrius do?" It is indeed key, which is at times capable of filling the soul with

> His second prayer was beautiful, long but compre hensive, spiritual and interesting. The sermon was simplicity, perspicuity, scripturalness, geniality; and

within two or three years of the death of every king an argument designed to show that the covenant six days to study, unless he can unfold these pro- tedious, full of illogical reasoning, absurd and fancicult task he or any other preacher ever undertook. a third time, hoping to be delighted and profited as a Dr. Cumming is a man of great learning but of first. His text was as follows: "The trees of the tensive, he does not appear to comprehend principles he hath planted;" and the theme of the disty, which is by no means as great as I supposed, are of Lebanon. This sermon resembled the second, and these: He is a minister of the Scottish Church, of with a few wise sayings combined much that was pointless, much that was fanciful, and much that was

contradictory and absurd.

I still wonder how a man capable of preaching the first sermon would allow himself to preach the second and third, or how a man capable of preaching the He speaks extemporaneously or from short grand voice and commanding manner, his positive times of beautiful language; possesses a voice of casions, his popular off-hand style of speaking, and great strength and compass; talks directly to the bis brawny English frame make him just the man to people; is systematic, incisive, pungent, always solemn and yet affectionate, and will be listened to.

address a promiscuous assembly of Englishmen—consisting as his audiences do of the lower stratum of the

and impressive gospel minister, he has few equals. him an overwhelming audience of strangers. I am Let pions men visiting London, who desire to be however of the opinion that if his nervous energy and sons, Nero, Drusus, and Cains, -afterwards emperor, presided on the occasion, and on taking the chair

self before the same congregation. He is undoubted-

ote, I have returned with the impression that the should perish. American Evangelical pulpit as a whole is superior The year of our Lord 28, at the time that John

THE PLIGHT OF THE HOURS.

Detroit, Dec. 21.

Beneath this starry arch Naught resteth or is still, But all things hold their march, As if by one great will; Moves one, move all; Hark to the footfall!

Yon sheaves were once but seed; Will ripens into deed; As cave drops swell the streams, Day thought feeds nightly dreams; And sorrow tracketh wrong, As echo follows song, On, on, forever;

By night, like stars on high,
The hours reveal their train;
They whisper and go by,
"I never watch in vain." 'I never watch in vair Moves one, move all: Hark to the footfall;

They pass the cradle-bed, And there a promise shed; They pass the moist new grave, And bid rank verdure wave; They bear through every clime The harvests of all clime, On, on, forever!

-Miss Martineau. Quoted in "Angel Voices."

For Zion's Herald. TIBERIUS CÆSAR, ON THE ISLAND OF CAPREA (CAPRI).

A. D. 29-83. We propose to give a rapid survey of the residence island of Caprea, during the public ministry of our death of Livia did not move the obdurate heart of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. A brief summary, however, of what had taken place in the course of the three years prior to this A. D. 26-29, embracing

overed, began speedily to depart. The voice that spoke was not that of philosophy, nor that of the wisdom of this world, but that which patriarchs had eard, which sounded aloud from Sinai, which issued from the sombre but sacred gloom of the Sheking It was the voice, the audible voice of Jehovah. The dawn of an eternal spring then began; flowers opened which should close no more. Such was the joy, such were the hopes that marked the ministry of Christ, while over Caprea's isle brooded a gloom thick, dark, heavy. As a pall it spread over that fair pot. Were ever two characters so strongly contrast-

ed; were ever two persons, representing one and the same era, more strikingly marked? Tiberius, sullen and vindictive; Jesus Christ, benevolence and love. The one stained with the most degrading vices; polluted by sensuality. The other immaculate, the holy one of God. Tiberius was the master of the Roman empire ; Jesus, to human seeming, his subject ; paying prefects. Strange conjunction. God visits our earth; out he is unknown. A Roman historian tells us that Jesus Christ was crucified in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar (A. D. 33). He bore our sins in his own bod on the tree. Let us praise and adore. Now we see through a glass darkly, but soon we will see face to

From the wilderness of Judea, John the precurs of Christ, the long promised deliverer and Saviour of our world,-emerged, and began to preach the bap tism of repentance for the remission of sins, when Tiberius left Rome for Campania. This was in the year of our blessed Lord 26. Tiberius did not at once pass over to the island of Caprea, but ingered in the vicinity of Naples (Neapolis, new city) and Baise during the year. This was in the 15th year of his reign from the time that he had, by a decree of the Senate, (Suetonius, Sec. 21,) been associated with Cæsar Augustus in the empire. Eleven years had slowly passed since he had been the sole emperor. For the first two years of his reign be did not go beyond the gates of the city; and after that to Antium, on the sea-coast, about thirty-five miles from the city, was the longest journey he made. While he lingered in Campania, two terrible catas trophies occurred; one at Fidena, a city a short listance from Rome; the other in the city. At Fidena, an amphitheatre crowded with a vast num- quent and impressive sermon in the morning to a ber of spectators, " gave way at once; " and, according the the account of Tacitus, some fifty thousand Tacitus, P. 4, Sec. 62) In Rome a great fire laid lection was taken up, which amounted to more than waste Mount Calius; a mount at an early period covered with a grove of oaks. Hence the name The anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary So-

rius took up his abode on the island of Caprea, and a green meadow, beside a flowing stream. glory of the Lord was revealed,—Tiberius, at the age of sixty-seven, crossing from the promontory of Sur-

Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, with her three

Chapel and listen to Mr. Brock, and if he preaches as when I heard him they will be grateful for this stores of theological and general learning without subtle art to injure Agrippina and her oldest and which no man, unless in the most vigorous health and favorite son Nero, the heir of the empire. The young possessed of great vital energy, can long sustain him- prince was closely watched, and every unguarded word was carried to the emperor; even his young ly worthy of respect as a peerless defender of what wife Julia, the daughter of Drusus, corrupted by the conceives to be true, and his career has accom- artifices of Sejanus, conjoined with the influence of plished a great work in exciting the ministry of all her depraved mother Livia, (Livilla,) betrayed her sects to strive to acquire a greater influence over the husband. Sejanus was successful. Tiberius was filled with suspicion, and " received the prince with a stern countenance, or an ambiguous silence." (Tac., B. 4, the reflections on the English pulpit which I proposed. Sec. 58.) Little rest had Nero; he lived in continual Let me say then that after going abroad with the ex- fear. Sejanus even contrived to set Drusus against ctation of hearing preaching superior to any which his brother, feeding him with the hope of the empire had heard here, and hearing Spurgeon, Newman should Nero be displaced. Thus, about the time that Hall, Baptist Noel, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Cumming, Tiberius took up his final abode in Caprea, was the Dean (now Archbishop Trench.) the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, the Bishop of Ripon, and unhappy sons Nero and Drusus. Sejanus having Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland, besides many others of minor used Drasus to destroy his brother, meant that both

to the English, and that it exerts a far greater pro- the Baptiet was in the height of his ministry, when the whole land was moved by his inspiring words, and Jesus still delaying his appearance, people began to inquire whether John was not the Christ, was opened at Rome by the condemnation and public execution of Titus Sabine, the friend of Agrippina and her children. Whilst others, dreading Sejanus, forsook the widow of Germanicus, he remained firm, a constant visitant at her house, and was not afraid to be seen with her in public. His friendship cost him his life. He perished miserably on the calends (first of) January. Denounced by Tiberius to the Senate on the first day of the new year, unheard, and without a trial, he was condemed by that servile body, and at once seized, "and dragged through the streets to immediate execution." (Tac., B. 4, Sec. 70.) The par preacher. There is a large number of people were filled with horror, and the streets and the forum were left empty. The following year, Agrippina herself, and her son Nero, were denounced by Tiberius to the Senate. Of the result we will not

It was in the last year of the ministry of John the Baptist, (A. D. 29,) shortly before he was cast into prison by Herod Antipas, and his career, in the wisdom of God, suddenly closed,-that the mother of Tiberius, "Livia, styled Julia Augusta," died, " in an advanced old age." She had survived her husband, Cæsar Augustus, whose decree that "all the world should be of which are accessible on such occasions. taxed" was part of the plan for the fulfillment of prophecy in relation to the birth of Christ,-fifteen years. Tiberius did not attend the funeral of his mother. Sunk in pleasure, he remained on his island, while the last rites were paid to a mother, who, whatever were her faults, had loved him tenderly, and to whose influence, with Augustus, he chiefly owed of Tiberius Nero Cæsar, the Roman emperor, on the his advancement to the empire. Cold. callous, the

"From this time," says Tacitus, (B. 5, Sec. 3,) " may be dated the era of a furious, headlong, despot the period of the labors of John the Baptist, will be ie government." Sejanus showed his hand, and ecessary to serve as an introduction to the reader. | more openly sought the ruin of Agrippina and Nero; Never had the world seen such an era. All names Tiberius also threw off all restraint. The friends pale, as stars fade when the day slowly breaks, of his mother were doomed to death; and what will before that of Christ; the events of nations and of indeed appear strange, "particularly those to whom mpires are as the bubble on the sea, in comparison she had recommended the care of her-funeral." In with the wonderful works of the Son of God. Then formers penetrating every secret retreat, acting as the veil which hides the invisible was drawn aside; and God was seen among men. The world began Rome. Suspicion and fear haunted every breast. A to emerge from its depths as an island from the sea, dark cloud hung over the capital. Seneca says, the gay, the joke of innocent simplicity, and the wild rambling talk of men in liquor, served to swell the list of constructive crimes. Nothing was safe; no place secure; informers spread terror and desolation through the city, and all ranks were swept away in

one common ruin." Such were some of the scenes in and around Rome about the time of the baptism of Christ, and his first appearance on the banks of the Jordan. While terror froze all hearts in Rome, and the joy of the city departed as before the insidious steps of the plague, the most perfect tranquillity remained in the Provinces. All was peace and quietness there; Judea among the rest. Then Jesus stepped forth from the obscurity of Nazareth; then he passed the domain of his native hills; then he left the bosom of the sweet vale where he had mostly spent the years of his childhood and early manhood. The latch was raised-the threshold crossed, and a new day dawned on our world.

> THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH. There are three lessons I would write-

In tracings of eternal light, Upon the hearts of men. Have hone! Though clouds environ round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith! Where'er the bark is driven-The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth-Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,

Have Love! Not love alone for one,

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul— Hope, Faith, and Love—and thou shalt find Strength when life's surges rudest roll, Light when thou else wert blind.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. MR. EDITOR :- Last Sabbath was a great day at the Wesley and McKendree Chapels, it being the time designated for the annual missionary collections. At the Wesley Chapel Dr. Durbin preached an elo very large and intelligent congregation, among whom g the the account of Tacitus, some fifty thousand were members of the Cabinet, as well as a number orsons were either "killed or maimed." (Annals of members of Congress. After the sermon, a col-

Querquetulanus. (Tac., B. 4, Sec. 65.) These were ciety took place at 3 o'clock, P. M., and all the exerregarded as dark barbingers by the superstitious Ro- cises on that occasion were of the most inferesting mans, and made as they thought the departure of character. The children were called upon to bring in the emperor at this period inauspicious. These two their "offerings." Each class had an appropriate dreadful calamities, which spread sorrow and dismay name selected, with emblems and devices correspondthroughout Rome, happened in the year of our Lord ing to the name. "The Little Lambs," composing the infant class, presented an offering of seventy-five This was the memorable year during which Tibe- dollars; their device was a flock of lambs feeding in

the Baptist. While the faithful herald, sum- fifty dollars, which sum was placed in a basket of moned as with the sound of a trumpet the people of the land of Judea to the verdant shores of the Jordan, to repent of their sins and turn to God,—while the as the result of their toils brought forward thirty-six

rentum with a select few to Caprea, prepared amid its rocks and caves, to enjoy with a full license illicit all the classes called upon, and the sums collected pleasures, as in his retirement at Rhodes, many years before he hoped to conceal, in a measure, his beautifully arranged devices, until more than five years before he hoped to conceal, in a measure, his secret vices from the public eye. Even this man, so absclute, so despote had regard to public opinion.

Virtue had not a field out of imperial Rome.

Among the was accompanied Tiberius to Caprea, was Sejanus, his favorite and chief minister. This man having accomplished the death of Drusus, the rom of Tiberius now sought to remove from his nath.

said, among other things, that it was the paramount of alcohol for these purposes? Not at all. The good impression upon the audience.

After the speaking was over, the Hon. Mr. Chase and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the popular pastor of Westrate and intensify the inducement to indulgence. ley Chapel, were made life directors of our Mission-ary Society, and Mr. Foss and Mr. Price were con-stituted life members of the complaint against the anti-liquor law in this city, at one time. At McKendree Chapel a license, but those who have a license constantly the importance of extending the triumph of the Re-

The local preachers of this city and vicinity have recently formed themselves into an association for the rpose of putting forth more general and systematic efforts in supplying preaching to the destitute por

tions of the city and surrounding country.

They have already established quite a number of oreaching places in the camps and forts, among the soldiers, as well as in school houses, and small chapels where the people are not able to support a regusuperannuated ministers connected with the various partments of the Government here, and it is ex pected that with properly arranged plans they may be able to do much good in the cause of Christ.

The President gave his first evening reception at the White House last evening, which was largely attended, both by citizens and strangers. These levees, as they are called, are very popular here, and all classes avail themselves of the opportunity to take the President by the hand, and take a look at the famous "East Room," the "Green," "Blue," and "Red" rooms, all

Yours truly, Washington, D. C , Jan. 13, 1864.

For Zion's Herald. THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

There is at present some agitation in favor of the evious agitators it did not have.

The main reasons for the repeal of this enactment nity. 2. That the law has proved its insufficiency as heaven will be the result. a means of reform. 3. That a license law would be greatly superior as a means of diminishing the traffic. These reasons, to be sure, practically annihilate one jects is wrong in principle, then certainly it would be wrong to enact a license law.

The first argument has been so often and so com oletely refuted that we wonder at its frequent re-appearance, and only account for it on the supposition that there is really nothing better, that is, nothing at all, to say in favor of the liquor traffic. It is never nied that the Legislature has the right to restrain e man from pursuing a business which while it enied that rum-selling is incalculably more detriental to the welfare of the community than benefiial. It is not denied that vast majority of liquor shops are a foul nuisance, the headquarters of sin and cruiting offices of perdition. But the plea is they ust not be abated because alcoholic beverages in me of their forms may be used by some persons with apparent evil resuls. It is a kind of reasoning hat very few except the most perverse criminal ver use with reference to other moral questions. It obvious that quite as much may be said in favor of any other crime as in favor of this.

As to the insufficiency of the law, we suppose few

have the boldness to assert that it is wholly inefficient. This, it is true, is often the implied assumption, yet it is nearly universally known to be false. In different parts of the Commonwealth there are frequent convictions under it, and consequently frequent suppression of the places of sale. Not merely in the most rural communities and before some local tribunal, is the law found efficient, but not very long ago almost within a stone's throw of Boston, and in the Superior Court, a large number of rum-sellers were tried and found guilty. We suppose none has the stupidity to affirm that all laws which do not totally suppress the crime at which they are aimed should be abrogated. Evidently this would be to sweep every criminal law from the statute book. Nay, it would be to require God to rescind the Decalogue and give us something not so far in advance of public sentiment. No doubt a majority of those who desire the repeal of the liquor-law would also favor the abrogation of the moral law, only they might not wish to say so.

It must be conceded, then, that a law may be partially inefficient, and yet be a salutary and needful into the statute and the sun such as a flame of fire, and lay his right hand of the Most High, and imbue them with the Spirit of the throne of God and of the Lamb, shat that the sun of the Lamb, and shut those thy four form the exord and the pose that those who come nigh to thee shall feel some mysterious influence proceeding out from thee, thou must draw near to that source of fire, to the throne of God and of the Lamb, and shut thyself out from the world —that cold world which so twiftly steals our fire away. Enter into they closet, and shut to thy door, and there isolated, "before the throne," await the batism then the fire shall fill thee, and when thou comest forth, holy power will attend thee, and thou shalt labor, not in thine own strength, but "with demonstration of the Spirit, and with power."

As this is the only way for an individual to obtain spiritual power, so is it the only way for churches. Prayer, prayer, all prayer—mighty, importunate, repeated, united prayer; the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the fathers and the children, the pastors and the people, the gifted convictions under it, and consequently frequent sup-

ially inefficient, and yet be a salutary and needful nactment. It should also be admitted that even ough there may be seasons in which, owing to various causes, the vigor of the law may be relaxed and public sentiment may be indifferent to it, yet the remedy is not to abolish the law but to bring public ntiment up to the right point in regard to the ques-

physical power were to diminish he would soon sink | under the odious name of Caligula. Having the ear | made some eloquent and impressive remarks. He | Is a license law necessary in order to the obtaining duty of every man, whatever his position in society, present prohibitory law amply provides for all these to give his influence and means, for the spread of purposes, and so far as they are concerned is in itself.

Christianity throughout the world. His remarks were a license law. But the friends of the license law do listened to with profound attention, and they made a not sincerely claim any greater facilities for these ood impression upon the audience.

Objects. They simply want a system under which all who really wish to drink alcoholic beverages can do the highest order, especially that of the former gen- so without violating the law. Such a law will not diminish the amount of temptation, but virtually,

> stituted life members of the same. The whole amount is that it is not executed, it is a notorious fact that collected during the day and evening was about no license law is ever executed. We have had license burteen hundred dollars, which was the largest sum laws, they exist; we believe, now, in other States; bu ever collected for missionary purposes in any of the who ever heard of a general compliance with the Methodist churches, and probably any other church provisions of one. Not only do persons sell withou they had similar services as at Wesley Chapel, and violate the conditions on which it is granted, and yet they collected there about one thousand dollars. So are never brought to justice. We heard it stated the you see, dear Doctor, that notwithstanding we are in other day, on first rate authority, that under the the midst of the dreadful realities of war, we feel former license system in this State, there was never known to be a conviction of a licensed person for the deemer's kingdom "from the rivers to the ends of violation of his conditions, though such violations were obvious and palpable.

We take it, then, that the common selling of inxicating liquor is a crime against which the Commonwealth should take cognizance, and which is should treat accordingly; that to abolish the statute against it and substitute something else which would a legislative sanction to the most hurtful of vices. would be a legislative crime of great magnitude; and that if moral effort is needed, as most certainly it is we ought to bring public sentiment up to the law, and not bring the law down to correspond to its present depressed condition. Common Sense.

"GIVE TO HIM THAT ASKETH THEE."

If a poor man pass by thy door, Give him of thy bountcous store, Give him food, and give him gold, Give him sheker from the cold; Aid him his lone life to live, For 'tis angel-like to give. Though world riches though hast not, Give to him of poorer lot;
Think thee of the widow's mite;
In the holy Master's sight
It was more a thousand fold,
Than the rich man's hoard of gold.

For Zion's Herald. SINNERS CONSTANTLY CALLED.

The calls of God upon the wicked to repent to turn and live, are constant. The Spirit is sent ontinually. "Behold I stand at the door and Impenitent friends, do you ask when the peal of the anti-liquor law of Massachusetts. It is Saviour knocks? I answer by asking you to tell obably not a very extensive movement, and yet a when He does not? You do not hear him only at lew temperance men entering into it may have given times, because attention is given to other matters; or it an air of respectability which in the hands of its in other words, there is so much tumult within. Be quiet, and you will hear him call. Listen, and you will know that he knocks. Read the 7th chapter of re three: 1. That the principle of all such enact-nents is wrong—that legislation has nothing to do tions of the Bible, and you will hear the voice of the with regulating the appetites and tastes of commu- Lord. Obey his calls now, and safety, peace and H. N.

THE WAY TO OBTAIN SPIRITUAL POWER These reasons, to be sure, practically annihilate one another, and if they were all urged by the same persons, as they sometimes are, would require only a fire burning, which are the seven spirits of God, sent fore that throne of grace that we become imbued with the holy fire; but he who waits there long and believthe holy fire; but he who waits there long and believingly will imbibe that fire, and come forth from his communion with God, bearing tokens of where he has been. For the individual believer, and above all, for every laborer in the Lord's vineyard, the only way to gain spiritual power is by secret waiting at the throne of God for the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Every moment spent in real prayer, is a moment spent in refreshing the fire of God within the soul. We said before that this fire cannot be simulated; nothing else will produce its effects. No more can the means of obtaining it be feigned. Nothing but the Lord's own appointed means, nothing but "waiting at the throne," nothing but keeping the heart under "the eyes of the Lamb," to be again, and "the throne," nothing but keeping the heart "the eyes of the Lamb," to be again, and again, panetrated by again, and again penetrated by his Spirit, can put the soul into that condition in which it is a meet in-strument to impart the light and power of God to

ther men.

When a lecturer on electricity wants to show an example of a human body surcharged with his fire, he places a person on a stool with glass legs. The glass serves to isolate him from the earth, because it will not conduct the fire—the electric fluid; were it not not conduct the fire—the electric fluid; were it not for this, however much might be poured into his frame, it would be carried away by the earth; but when thus isolated from it, he retains all that enters him. You see no fire, you hear no fire; but you are told that it is pouring into him. Presently you are thallenged to the proof—asked to come near, and hold your hand close to his person; when you do so, a spark of fire shoots out toward you. If thou then wouldst have thy soul surcharged with the fire of God, so that those who come nigh to thee shall feel some mysterious influence proceeding out from thee, thou must

tion involved. This is the teaching of all history in respect to legislation in favor of public virtue.

But it is said that a license law will be more efficient. Efficient for what? Let us admit for the sake of argument what we do not in fact, that such a law.

But it is said that a license law will be more efficient. Efficient for what? Let us admit for the sake of argument what we do not in fact, that such a law would permanently diminish the number of grogshops. Is that the main thing to be sought? Surely not. The main thing is to diminish the temptations to indulgence. This would not be effected by suppressing the low rum-holes. They are not the places where drumkards are made. The habit of drinking is formed in the "respectable" saloon and fashionable bar-room; the very places in which the license law will permit the work of death to go on. If all the "respectable" and fashionable drinking places were abolished, the low haunts of drunkenness would be comparatively harmless.

We need not repeat the ever unanswered and unanswerable argument against licensing sin, and the absurdity of the sanction by Government, whose sole business it is to protect the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which is more destructive to the community, of that which desired to the top of the community of the word in the following structure is from the Rev. It was taking out a the follow

Some young people broke out rejoicing in a prayer meeting held among themselves in one of the chapels. There was an unusual solemnity of feeling in church, and 'some of my people assembled in a cottage afterward, and held a prayer meeting, which continued until midnight. The week following will be remembered as long as we live; three prayer meetings were held on a mountain, on successive days, at which the quarrymen attended; and prayer meetings were held in every place of worship every night in the week, when scores of people joined the different denominations of Christians. I never heard such prayers before, although I have been accustomed to prayer meetings from my early days, under Archdeacon Hughes, of Aberystwith. The earnestness, humility, sense of their own weakness, the clear perhumility, sense of their own weakness, the clear per-ception of Christ as their only refuge, and of the Spirit's influence as their support, guide, and conso-lation, is beyond anything I ever witnessed before." The Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bethel, in Carnarvon

The Rev. Mr. Grilliths, of Bethel, in Garnarvonshire, writes as follows:

"The first place in which this wonderful religious
movement developed itself in this part of the country is a populous neighborhood, about three or four
miles eastward of Carnarvon, generally called Waunfaur. The people of God among the Independents
and Calvinistic Methodists were eminantly blessed and Calvinistic Methodists were eminently blessed, with the 'spirit of grace and supplication.' Deep seriousness regarding divine things seemed to pervade all minds. As a consequence, many were turned to the Lord. Cases of most marvelous conversions continually took place. In the course of a few weeks, about one hundred and twenty new members were added to the Calvinistic Methodists' Church in the neighborhood, and upward of fifty to that of our own. A few weeks ago the revival fire broke forth with marvelous power in the picturesque village of Cwmyglo, a place not far distant from the Dinorwie slate-quarries. Soon after this the whole surrounding country was in a blaze. Scenes resembling those which occurred on the day of Pentecost were to be witnessed on every hand. Hundreds were pricked in the heart, and cried out in deep agony, as of old, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?' The Lord pours forth his Spirit with an abundance of grace Men and brethren, what shall we do? The Lord pours forth his Spirit with an abundance of grace far exceeding our highest expectations. A spirit of prayer has possessed the Lord's people which is really wonderful to behold. Our prayer meetings have become exceedingly popular, and often there is an influence at work which cannot be gainsayed or withstood. The most contrite feelings are made manifest, while some of the most unlikely characters are melted down and feel constrained to are about for most while some of the most unlikely characters are melted down, and feel constrained to one aloud for mercy. Our religious meetings now often continue till eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and scores of people retire from them to weep and to pray till the sun of another day dawns upon them. During the silent watches of the night the rocks of our country are to be heard resounding to the voice of prayer and be heard resounding to the voice of prayer and praise, and our majestic mountains testify to the greatness of the work that is being carried on among

"GLORIFY THE LORD IN THE FIRES." Among the many illustrations of Scripture which Whitefield often introduced into his sermons, one is Mhitefield often introduced into his sermons, one is truly worthy of record. Preaching from the words, "Wherefore glorify ye the Lord in the fires," Isaxiv. 15, he says: "When I was some years ago at Shields, I went into a glass house, and standing very attentively, I saw several masses of burning glass of various forms. The workmen took one piece of glass and put it into one furnace, then he put it into a second, and then into a third. I asked him: 'Why do you put that into so many fires?' He answered me: 'O, sir, the first not hot enough, nor the second, and therefore we put it into the third, and that will make it transparent. 'O,' thought I, 'does this man put this glass into one furnace after another, that it may be rendered perfect?' O, my God, put me into one furnace after another, that my soul may be transparent, that I may see God as he is."—British Workman.

TEMPTATIONS TO DISHONESTY. There are temptations to dishonesty that spring from extravagance. Our society is very vicious in its whole structure in this regard. We make no provision for the respectability of people who are in humble circumstances. We hold out inducements to them to live beyond their means. In European society, people that are intelligent and refined can entertain their friends in a plain room, with plain furniture, and treat them to a plain repast, and nothing will be thought of it. A German will invite his friends to come and see him, and they together will sit in common fellowship and in pleasing conversation, and make their repast from a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water, and there will be no thought but that the host is respectable. And I think that if a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water were a more frequent meal, there would be less dyspepsia. In Europe they are not ashamed to live plainly, even for economical reasons; and men respect each other for it. But in American society we have a vicious tendency to make men ashamed to live within their means. They say, "I will not have company unless I can have it as my neighbors do." They are slaves to other people's opinions. They have not the courage to say, "This is my place, here are my means, and I can afford to entertain my friends in my way; but if they cannot come and see me as I am, they cannot come at all."

Young people want to begin further along than they are able to. They want to keep house as twenty years of successful and fruitful industry have enabled others to do it. They measure everything on the pattern of somebody else. There is a want of self-respect founded on one's good breeding and fundamental honesty. And extravagance is almost invariably married to dishonesty.

PLETCHER IN THE PULPIT.

John Fletcher was a mighty preacher. We have frequently conversed with a venerable man who met in his class and sat under his ministry, and whose faculty of recollection and description enabled him to reproduce the saintly vicar as he appeared in the pulpit with singular vividness and power. His tall and elegant figure, his long and flowing hair, and lofty brow and, lustrous eye, his musical and commanding voice, his rapid alternations of quiet solemnity and impassioned earnestness, his slight foreign accent, and winsome, loving looks, his firm grasp of the Bible with the left hand and with the index finger of the right hand pointed upward—such was Fletcher as he appeared in the old church at Madeley. Then there was the sermon itself; always rich in gospel-truth, full of direct appeals to the conscience, and attended with an overpowering unction of the Holy Ghost. 'Many,'says the inscription on his tomb in the village churchyard, 'believed his report, and became his joy and crown of rejoicing.' Surely such a man deserves to be held in 'everlasting remembrance." The Methodists of Madeley erected a few years ago a day school to his memory, and we hope that funds will soon be forthcoming to build the Jubilee Chapel in Switzerland. — Methodist Revorder.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. THE LAND OF HUSS.—A late letter from Bro. Jacoby says: "You will be pleased to hear that our articles of aith and 'General Rules' have been translated into the Bohemian language and were published in that country in a religious paper. We would find a hearty welcome in the land of John Huss if there were religious liber.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES .- It is gratifying to u and creditable to our missionaries, that their communica-tions published by us often afford matter of interest to our matter socioties, which appears in the extracts with which they favor the readers of their periodicals. We picked one of these organs lately and found so much in it of the article of Rev. J. M. Thoburn as relates to Ac-quiring the Language, Comforts and Privations, and Falsa Impressions in relation to the Missionary Work in India

THE LAW OF GIVING .- Please read the following Giving" According to the Principles of the Word

od.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of yet by him in store as GOD hath prospered him, there be no gatherings when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

HERE OBSERVE:

I. The thing to be done—" Lay by him in store." That is, lay up, in a sacred store, money to promo the cause of Christ—to have a purse sacred to this object

II. The persons to do it-" Every one of you." It is addressed to Christians. Every one of you."

It is addressed to Christians. Every believer, who has any means, is to lay up as in the Lord's bank; David, bis princely offering—the poor widow, her "two mites."

III. Its rule and measure—"As God hath prospered him."

The Lord is not an "austere master." He will not seek to "gather where he has not strewed," but where he strews he looks for a proportiouste return.

seek to "gather where he has not strewed," but where he strews he looks for a proportionate return.

IV. The best time for doing it—" The first day of the strews he looks for a proportionate return.

It will secure weekly offerings. It will help to mak our offerings of principle, and not of mere impulse; "a matter of bounty," and not as extorted, or gradgingly con ferred, (2 Cor. ix. 5.) V. The reason assigned for this instruction—" That the be no gatherings when I come."

That there be no undue excitement, hurry, bustle a companying your giving; that the giving in no way in erfere with higher and holier exercises. Reader! HOW MUCH dost thou give weekly to t

God loveth a cheerful giver .- 2 Cor. ix. 7.

JUVENILE LIFE DIRECTORSHIPS.—These certificate which are issued for every ten dollars received from or juvenile friends when they request it, are going out not in various directions. On the 15th instant we were called to put up one of them, and thirty-one life men bership certificates for our young missionary friends in Janesville, Wis. They have seen the like before.

Missionanies ron Aprica.—Among the emigrani who left the port of New York on Saturday, Jan. 16, it the Thomas Pope, was a Mr. Wilkinson, a colored ma and preacher, who goes out with the proper recommendations for entering the Liberia Conference. He informed us the day before he sailed that he expected anothe preacher would go out as a passenger, taking his family with him. Mr. Wilkinson has a wife and two children his wife is compacted to teach a comman achool, and he is wife in compacted to teach a comman achool, and he preacher would go on. a wife and two chines with him. Mr. Wilkinson has a wife and two chines his wife is competent to teach a common school, and his a certificate to that effect.

AN ITINERANT'S REPORT.

Having obeyed a call to hold a series of religious meet ings in Woodstock last winter, the Lord greatly succeeded my feeble efforts with an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and many people were added unto the Lord. Being so licited to spend one year with the converts, I moved my family to the vicinity of West Woodstock, Conn., last April, where I have been enjoying and suffering the rough and tumble of former itenerant life. Our school house and meeting-house are located more than two miles from our humble abode, and our post office address is some eight miles distant. Notwithstanding we are located in this barren, stony, and thinly populated region we had no less a celebrated man than Elder Swan hold ing a series of meetings within three miles of ours, and ing a series of meetings within three miles of ours, a some of us think he did the cause of Christ much inju in his peculiar way of hurrying converts into the water before they had made up their minds where to unite. We learned during his stay one thing of him, that he was better skilled in stringing fish than he was in catching

them.

Not contented in stringing issi than he was in catching them.

Not contented in confining my labors at home, I went to Union, a town adjoining, to hunt after the lost sheep of the house of Israel. This town, I should think, is the backbone of old Connecticut. Here I found a class of eighteen Methodists scattered over a large territory. These, with a feeble Congregational church, composed the religious element of the town. Infidelity had spread her dark shadows over the place under the guise of all isms embodied in the 19th century. In this state of things, I made an unexpected dash upon them last fall, and held a series of meetings some three weeks, and had several conversions, and a goodly number reclaimed, and a class of twenty-seven re-organized, when suddenly Satan sent some of his emissaries, evidently fresh from rum's dominions, to disturb our meeting, and continued disacts of twenty-seven re-organized, when suderly Sanan sent some of his emissaries, evidently fresh from rum's dominions, to disturb our meeting, and continued disturbing, until the revival interest was broken up. I threatened them for their repeated violations of right, calling upon my friends to notice their bad conduct; this so frightened my brethren and sisters that not one of them stood by me. The rioters learning this, threatened to mob me should I ever darken that place of worthin sent and so fourful of consequence were the place. ship again, and so fearful of consequences were the class the rummies being exceedingly mad against me, that the sent their leader to me, earnestly entreating me not t

come there any more.

This is the first time during my almost forty years o labor in breaking up new ground, and patching up broken down societies, that I have been driven out of any place by a mob, or by my brethren. One of the mob, while his comrades were pulling the wires behind the curtain in the presence of the people, accused me of being guilty of the worst sins of the Declacque without one word of reproof. Truly the old breaking up plough has bounded out from under the turf on to dry land. What think you my brethren of the New England Conference! Are these things that come upon me in my latter days indica-tions to go home and sheath the old sword? HORACE MOULTON

RE-OPENING.

Early trains landed a few of us in Milford on Wednes-Early trains landed a few of us in Milford on Wednes-day morning last, who were attracted thither by the notice in the Herald that the Methodist meeting-house would be re-dedicated on that day. A strong desire to be in old Milford to hear the Dr., to congratulate the idefatigable and successful pastor, Bro. Scott, made a pretty good call to worship with the brethren in their newly enlarged and heavylish tower. eautiful house,
This is a stirring, active town, full of bustle and busi-

This is a stirring, active town, full of bustle and business; one of the most busy towns and thriving, in all the State. The increasing congregation and the desire to offer to the Lord more seemly courts, made necessary the renovation just completed, and we are obliged to say it is well done. Some twenty pews have been added for the audience, and a spacious, well lighted platform has been prepared for the preacher, with an enlarged alter and new rail. The whole house has been newly carpeted by the ladies. The walls and ceiling are freecoed in the most appropriate style, while the painter has done his best upon propriate style, while the painter has done his best all the wood work within the house and without. So

of doubt in Bishop Hedding's mind whether Methodism would succeed, that he sent his "Edward"—Father Taylor—there with the remark, that if he could not build them up, and make them live, he could make an end of them, we can heartily gratulate Bro. Scott and his pleasant people on the flourishing condition of affairs with them. Certainly the Milford Methodists were "cured" and not "killed" Dr. Raymond preached in the afternoon from Eph. iii

Dr. Raymond preached in the afternoon from Eph. iii lo, showing by most forcible exposition and argument the world's sad necessity, through sin, and the cure of it through the truths of the gospel as given to the church. The simplicity and power of the word of God in marking out this necessity and in applying the gospel cure, were very clearly shown. It was profitable to be there. In the evening, Bro. Barnes, of Malden, endeavored to show the necessity of constant and earnest labor, with the simple talent we may possess, for life's great end, the salvation of ourselves—and others. Preachers and people from the surfounding towns were present in good numbers, and all seemed to enjoy the good feeling of the brethren of Milford in this their labor.

A small dobt is upon the Society, which, however, it is

A small debt is upon the Society, which, however, it is thought will soon be removed, that the Lord may own the house among men free from any claim by Mammon. May God bless the people and pastor in purse, and in the power of the Holy Ghost.

Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

J. W.

A PLEA FOR MISSIONS,-A VOICE FROM

erritory will add to the number of freedmen, until three nillions more will send the Macedonian cry to Christians and philanthropists of the North, "Come over and help

and philanthropists of the North, "Come over and help us."

Did God in his providence ever open such a door of Christian enterprise since the world began? Three and a half millions of human beings, for whom Christ died, at our own door, understanding our language, predisposed to Protestant Christianity, many of them possessing the first principles already, with imploring looks, with bleeding wounds and scars of oppression, omerging from the cruel "house of bondage." say to us in their ignorance and destitution, "Men of Israel, help."

Can any Christian evade the responsibility? Will any say in the heartless and selfish language of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He that passeth by on the one side or on the other, is the modern Priest and Levite, but he that hath mercy on him, helps him up, or gives "two pence," to start him on his journey of Christian civilization, is the good Samaritan. But what has the Methodist Episcopal Church to do in this new branch of missionary enterprise? Or rather let every member, difficial or private, rich or poor, ask himself or herself," What have I to do?"

The Missionary Computer have every interprise? One

once rebel and pre-slavery churches, opening Sabbath under Schools, forming classes, circuits and stations, visiting from house to house, but so hut and plantation to plantation, to bring back the "lost sheep of the house of Israel," in the name of God and Methodism. Regular prayer and preaching meetings are being catablished by the aid of native local preachers and leaders, every missionary lending a permanent influence to education, self-aid and a free government.

will not every preachers and leaders, every missionary lenning a permanent influence to education, self-reliance, free labor and a free government.

Will not every preacher as he looks southward, feel called upon to make extra exertion this year in behalf of the missionary cause? Will not every brother and sister in the church lay a larger sum upon the missionary altar? What worldly investment will pay so well? In a few years this people will doubtless return to the treasury ten fold more than we are now called upon to contribute to their aid.

The field is "white and ready to the harvest," and w The field is "white and ready to the harvest," and we have the right men for the work in every Conference ready to go, and who could be spared and the work not suffer at home. Now shall the Bishops send them? The lack of means to give them a comfortable support is all that will hinder. Never was business of every kind at the North better than now, and never did the great Head of the church call his people to a more fruitful and extensive harvest field. Let the ministers of the cross who are filled with missionary zeal, and are ready to do and suffer, hold themselves in readiness. Let the rich with their abundance fill the treasury, and the poor cheerfally cast in their "mites," and all look to God for his blessing.

Beaufort, S. C., Jan., 1864.

T. W. Lewis.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

The following is part of a communication from a New Englander in the West. He is down on "selling by shares." As much has been already published on that

subject, we omit a part of the letter:

We are near the time when churches and benevolent enterprises will be sustained with more cheerfulness than by the present generation of church members. I have faith in the "lambs of the flock." The following is

proof:
The Sabbath School of which I am a member, belong The Sabbath School of which I am a member, belongs to a church having 191 members; of these 35 are engaged in the Sabbath School; 156 are not, and not one in ten of these ever visit the school. Our Conference statistics show that the 332 members of the school contributed for the Missionary Society during the last year \$170 85, and all outside of the school with the help of the regular congregation gave \$125 07; the school giving an average of 37 2-3 cents per member. Now if the Disciplinary plan for our Sunday School missionary work were adopted by all our schools, and like results followed, the Missionary Committee would receive \$375,000 of their appropriation for the coming vast, the school of the schools. Committee would receive \$375,000 of their

bath Schools.

With such a prospect before us, if but one in five of our membarship properly attend to the religious training of our youth, let us not yield to any doubtful expedients, but by all means keep the fountains pure, that the streams of Christian life that will flow on and on when we are gone may be pure also.

R. RAMEDELL. gone may be pure also.

J., Ill., Jan. 4, 1864.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. EDITOR:—One word for the enceuragement of God's people. The U. S. Christian Commission seems to be doing, with the blessing of Almighty God, a great and glorious work among us. They have established a chapel tent here in the 2d corps, 2d division, and have been holding divine services therein on the Sabbath for the last week or two, and also prayer meetings each evening of the week for two or three weeks. The tent is quite a large one, so that one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons may be very comfortably seated. The seats have been filled nearly every night with soldiers from different regiments of this corps, and many have gone away without being accommodated with seats. There seems to be a great many seeking their souls' salvation, and also a goodly number of converts, and many do testify of the preciousness of the religion of Jesus our Lord and Master. Great quantities of good religious reading matter are furnished the soldiers by the Christian Commission, and the Christian influence which is so much needed among us is now beginning to be very powerfully felt here. us is now beginning to be very powerfully felt here The Lord is mightily at work among us, and may the re vival of his glorious work continue to increase.

HENRY L. DAVIDSON, A New England Soldier.

LADIES' REPOSITORY. An apology is due to a large number of subscribers those names have been sent in recently, but who have not yet received the January number. It is caused by delar in receiving a fresh lot from Cincinnati. We have re-ceived a large increase of names, and so run out of the first supply. All will be forwarded this week. Jan. 25.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

A LAST WORD.

THIS IS THE LAST PAPER that will be sent to subscribers whose term closed with December, and who have not settled for the present year with either their minister or ourselves.

There is yet time, before the next issue, for all who wish to make remittance. But we need to hear THIS WEEK to preserve the names on the addressing belts.

THE GOSPEL AND THE POOR.

When Christ was upon earth the poor had the gospel preached unto them. This simple fact, among others, the Saviour gave to John's disciples in evidence of his Messiahship. It satisfied them, it con-vinced their master, that Jesus was the Prophet that was to come. It was an important part of the Sav-iour's mission, a part which he delighted to perform to preach the gospel to the multitudes of common people who followed him and heard him gladly. He never lacked an audience; his audiences never failed to be interested. He spoke with authority and not a the Scribes. He adapted his language, his figures his illustrations, to their understanding, and thus gained their confidence, reached their hearts, and enlisted otheir sympathies. "The common people heard him gladly." The society of the rich, the learn ed, and the refined he never courted, never sought, though he never failed to go among them, when by urgent request or courteous invitation, they solicited his company or services. When released from service among them, he again sought out the abodes and the wants of the poor. In this respect, as in all others, his spirit, his conduct, and his life, constitute the true model for his ministers in all ages. But for his conduct, we should be always liable to misinterpret his spirit. He has not only explained to us the spirit that should inspire all our acts, but by holy example has taught us what acts that spirit should produce in our lives.

Every minister of the gospel should learn of ner and spirit he should preach them. In his minis- your society and fellowship for 1864, gives us try he should not neglect the common people, the them at their homes, in the streets, in the market place, and wherever else they may need his counsel friendship. and his godly admonitions. In preaching to them he should adapt his discourses to their capacity for subscription to the *Herald*, we have still a kind word knowledge and understanding, and to the present to say. We thank you for your patronage thus far man does not feel a deep personal interest in the year, as it is the year of the General Conference earnestly seek the necessary baptism, or retire from ed in the Herald, carefully prepared, and divested

the sacred office. The spirit of Christ is in the true minister. "Lo, Pen portraits of some of the most distinguished I am with you always, even unto the end of the preachers of our church will probably be given. B world." "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." What should we think of a min- day, we expect to secure first-class corresponder ister who gives no evidence of a desire to preach the gospel to the poor? Who does not concern himself for their spiritual or temporal welfare? Who is so highly educated that he cannot let himself down to do without the old family paper, especially for the their capacity of understanding; is so refined that he present year. cannot bear to go among them; or so much occupied in his literary and pulpit studies that he cannot spare the time to gain their love and confidence by personal visitation? So far as such a one is concerned, can it be said that "the poor have the gospel preached unto them?" What shall we think of those ministers whose sermons are so profound, so orthodox. great suc so logical, so philosophical, expressed in such scholarly language, with such nice proprieties of style, and with such rare figures and classical allusions that the field Street Methodist Episcopal Church, held on the

uneducated and unrefined poor can neither understand them nor become interested in them? In our judgment there is a reason, and a sufficient reason too why some churches are not, and others are, crowded with the listening poor.

The church now on earth is in the place of Chris He organized it for the purpose of putting his spiri into it, and inspiring it to go on with the work which e commenced, and complete it. Every true church has, and must have, in its life and energy, the spiri of Christ. Every church that has that spirit mus and will, and does preach the gospel to the poor. it does not do this work, it is unworthy the name Christ. Does any one doubt these plain statements We cannot doubt them. We believe that an in portant evidence of divinity in any church is th open, palpable, unmistakable fact that the surroun ing poor have the gospel preached unto them. That very church will preach it to them. Not only will it minister preach the gospel to the poor from the pul-pit, the altar, and in their private dwellings, but the nembers also will engage, as they have gifts and op-

portunity, in the same heaven-ordained work. It follows as a legitimate conclusion that if th poor do not or will not come into the splendid tem ples of worship which we have prepared for ourselve and according to our tastes-we must go after then or prepare other places of worship into which the will be willing to come to hear the word of God. We nust not try to appease our consciences with the idea that there is room enough in our present churches for them, and therefore it is both their duty and their privilege to come and hear the gospel. The poo through which they may be repelled from our con regations. If they have but ordinary garments, our ride, our costly dress, our scornful look, our appar ent disgust at their style and rusticity may as effect ally exclude them from the church below as sin will xclude them from the kingdom of heaven. Thes nstincts of the poor are to be regarded by the hurch, as much as the delicate tastes of the rich and refined. The poor are sensitive, and will not endur ontempt, or scorn, or cold neglect.

It is the design of Christ that the rich and the poor should meet together to worship, because the "Lord is the Maker of them all." In the holy, humbling, and exalting influence of public worship, th rich need the presence of the poor, as much as the poor need the presence of the rich. Either class will lack something without the presence of the other in the house of God. As Christians of both classes must mingle together, should they be so happy as to meet in neaven, so they should meet together in the worship of God on earth. Reader, ponder well this thought and remember that every true Christian contribu his mite of influence to preach the gospel to the

The habit of building such costly churches as many ow do, of laying so high a tax upon their sittings, of carrying so much aristocracy, pride, fashion, and social frigidity into the sanctuary, as to frighten or dis-courage the poor from the house of God, does not eem to us to be in the spirit of Christ. Must we not either reform our habits in these things, or build churches into which the poor will come? forget or forsake the poor, we lose Christ out of our hearts. We call the attention of all our brethren t this subject, especially in our large cities, towns, and villages, where the common people do not attend our churches.

The want of the age is to have some person or pe sons raised up to devise a successful plan for bringing the power of the gospel upon the ungodly masses who do not, and under the present order of affairs will not, attend our churches; some mighty voice to attract them, or some great loving heart to go down to them, as Wesley and Whitefield did, and win their souls by thousands to Christ. The whole heart of the church should move in this direction. We should pray mightily to God for the baptism of the Holy Ghost to come down upon our pulpits and set everything to rights there; and then upon the pews, to start the right work and the right spirit from the hearts, heads, and hands of the waiting congregation; and then a mighty rushing down of awakening and converting power among the masses. As we fear God, as we love Christ, and desire that his blood our solemn duty, our glorious privilege, to preach the gospel to the poor. When the heart of the church is right, God will lead his people by his Spirit to make all necessary provisions for the poor, by sending missionaries among them, or by attracting them to the house of God.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.—We occasionall receive with an earnest request to publish articles, in which ministers, presiding elders, and church members are complained of, berated, and castigated, i general terms, so as to convey the idea to persons not nembers of our church that the whole church is corupt, and rapidly going to destruction. This is not only impolitic but unjust. We have many excellent mer and women, the very salt of the earth, in our church many excellent and deeply devoted men in the mini try, who should not be compromised before the public in any unqualified statements which might be applicable to a few. Brethren must pardon us for rejecting articles of that character.

Where we cannot bring our personal influence to eprove and reform delinquent ministers and mem bers in a disciplinary way, let us pour our complaints into the ears of the Lord of Hosts, who will hear and pity, rather than spread them before the public to prejudice the captious multitude against all religion When we write for the press, we should write in love kindly though faithfully pointing out the wrong, and exhorting meekly as well as earnestly to the right We may make our pens as sharp and pointed as Fletcher's, provided our spirit be at the same time as loving and as sweet as his. Even then let us be care ful to send out no unguarded language to weaken the confidence of unconverted people in our holy relig ion, or to involve the characters of the good in unjus suspicions. May we, may you, may all, never forget that words of love are the most acceptable to Godand the most effective among men, that can b spoken.

Another Word to OLD Subscribers .- Man Christ, not only the doctrines he should preach, but also to what classes of the people, and in what manyear. For this we feel grateful. The prospect of pleasure. In return for favors received, we shall try poor, the sick, and the unfortunate. He should visit to serve you to the best of our ability, and hope win your confidence and deserve your continued

More than one hunches have been freed in the United States since April 19th, 1861. Twenty thousand of that number are now bearing arms in their country's service, eighty thousand men, women and children are within the Federal lines, and dependent more or less upon the government and charity for subsistence, and upon Christian missionaries from the North for the "bread of life" and the organization of schools and churches.

knowledge and understanding, and to the present wants of their souls. He should not fail to reach their confidence country's service, eighty thousand men, women and children are within the Federal lines, and dependent more or less upon the government and charity for subsistence, and upon Christian missionaries from the North for the "bread of life" and the organization of schools and churches. their spiritual welfare, his sermons, however deep, however eloquent, however well written, well studied, will you not try to get at least one new subscriber or well delivered, will do them but little good. If a to take your place? You will need the Herald this salvation of the poor of his community, he is not fit to be a minister. As an honest man he should the dry details which usually accompany such reports sides the discussion of the important questions of

> The young people of the Bromfield Street Methodis Episcopal Church have just completed the organiza-tion of a society for their religious and intellectua improvement. A good movement. We wish the ess. Below is a report of their first mee ing and election of officers.

field Christian Association was formed, and the fol-lowing officers were elected:—President, George F. Sargent; Vice President, Dr. A. L. Norris; Record-Secretary, S. M. Burgess; Corresponding Secretary, N. T. Chase; Treasurer, Thomas P. Gordon. Board of Directors, Messrs. B. F. Nutting, Caleb Pratt, and C. H. Doten, and Misses Adda Philbrook, and Amelia Honkins."

A SILVER WEDDING .- Rev. Moses L. Scudder. ormerly of the New England, now of the New York East Conference, had on the evening of the 1st inst., in Waterbury, Conn., a silver Wedding Reception. The Waterbury American says it was "a decidedly splendid and happy affair," and adds the following:

"The lecture room and class rooms of the church were finely decorated for the occasion, with ever-greens and pictures, and were well filled at an early our. After an hour spent in cheerful, new year cial greetings, the assembled company was called order by J. W. Paul, Esq., who acted as chairman of the meeting. After an appropriate song and orayer, Mr. James R. Ayres, in a neat introductory ayer, Mr. James R. Ayres, in a near introductory eech, called out the reverend gentleman, who resonded in his usual felicitous manner. Other speak is were called out; among them Mr. M. L. Scudder R., Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the First Congregationa hurch, Rev. Mr. Bailey of the Baptist Church, Dr. G. Rockwell, and L. T. Wooster, Esq. The research of the several speakers were exceedingly fit. P. G. Rockwell, and L. T. Wooster, Esq. The remarks of the several speakers were exceedingly fitting to the socialities of the time, and by happy repartee and humor imparted life and pleasure to all present. The speaking was interspersed with appropriate and well executed quartette and chorus singing. Among the pieces was a silver wedding ode prepared and printed for the occasion, which was sung by the whole assembly with great effect, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. A. F. Abott crowned the occasion by presenting to the worthy pastor and his occasion by presenting to the worthy pastor and his lady the substantial testimonial of the esteem of their friends, in a purse of two hundred dollars, a large part of the contents being in genuine silver coin. Other appropriate gifts, useful and ornamental, were also presented. The whole affair was well conceived and cordially given, and must have proved as gratealso presented. The whole affair was well conceived and cordially given, and must have proved as grateful to the recipients as it was worthy of their many friends who contributed to its successful execution."

A NORLE SPIRIT-PATRIOTIC AND LOYALfew more like them would make up for the discon tinuances from the same cause as referred to below MR. EDITOR:—I see by an editorial note in the Herald, that a subscriber in the "Old Granite State" Herald, that a subscriber in the "Old Granite State" has discontinued his paper in consequence of its high moral position on the subject of slavery. Now, Mr. Editor, I propose to renew my subscription for this very reason, and also send the money for an additional paper to supply the place of the quondam subscriber who is so tender of the atrocious system. God speed old Zion's Herald in its defense of truth and righteousness! Yours truly,

Fall River, Jan. 22. R. H. ALLEN.

DEAR SIR :- Enclosed I send \$4,-\$2 for myself, and \$2 for two new six months' subscriptions for the Herald. My husband was first lieutenant in the army, and was killed in battle at Fort Butler, Don-aldsonville, La., June 28, 1863. I do not feel bardly aldsonville, La., June 28, 1863. I do not feel bardly able to spend so much for the Herald, but as long as the man stopped his paper because he could get "Abolitionism enough" without paying for it, I concluded to try and make up his loss, and hope the Herald will, as it ever has done, be true to our country, government, and our God. Please excuse me.

Yours truly, BIANZA MURCH.

SUCCESS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MISSIO -Bro. Round has reported to Bishop Baker as the esult of only two weeks' missionary labor that he has officially completed the organization of a colored church at Newbern, N. C. In connection with that church there are three local preachers, one exhorter, twenty-five class leaders, nine stewards, nine trustees one Sabbath School superintendent; and no membe holds more than one office. The membership of the church is about 500. Under the care of the Quarterly Conference there are four Sabbath Schools, containing between five and six hundred scholars.

AN IMPORTANT PETITION .- The following is the form of a petition which is intended to be widely circulated among the citizens of the Free States: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

The undersigned, citizens of The undersigned, citizens of believing slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution our common country.

Please take immediate measures for the circulation riesse take immediate measures for the circulation of this Petition in your neighborhood and town. When completed, send it, without delay, to some reliable Member of Congress, or to the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston.
The subject is so momentous, and the need of immediate action so great, that it is hoped unusual pains will be taken to circulate this Petition.

Post Office Address .- We would like to learn

the post office address of Mrs. Heppie B. Grant. LITERARY NOTICES.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD, from the Earliest Records to the present Time, by Philip Smith, B. A. Part 1st. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Crosby & Nichols, Boston .- This is to appear in monthly parts at 50 cents each-or in half yearly volumes. We know of no living author better qualified to write such a history than Philip Smith. He was one of the principal contributors to the dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography, which are so generally and favorably known among lassical scholars. The first number, after a brief inroduction setting forth the plan of the work, comnences with the creation of man, and traces his history according to the writings of Moses down to the nected history-and to point out the connecting links which bind all nations into one great family of nations. It commences well, and if the plan is fully carried out it will supply a desideratum, and make a

valuable contribution to the Literature of History. TALES AND SKETCHES, by Hugh Miller, edited with a Preface by Mrs. Miller. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.-In this volume we recognize the same hand that has wrought so much from the quarries of the earth and the mind.

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES, by the Late Professor Lincoln.-This work in passing the rounds of the

press, has received the highest commendation. CHRISTIANITY THE RELIGION OF NATURE. By ersity, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals Harvard College. Boston: Gould & Lincoln .-This interesting volume contains twelve lectures originally delivered before the Lowell Institute. The author shows very conclusively that the religion ly with the religion of Revelation. While the argument as here conducted will strengthen the defenses of Christianity, we would prefer to have some of the tatements made a little fuller and some of them

THE LAWYER'S SECRET, by Miss M. E. Braddon s received by A. Williams & Co., from T. B. Peteron & Brothers, Philadelphia.

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT, his life and services as a soldier. A pamphlet of 66 pages, bearing the above title, with a portrait of the Hero of Fort Donaldson, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, has been issued by T.B. & Co., of this city.

Also, by the same parties, and in the same style-THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. 70 pages. The main facts and a brief sketch of the history of each is given in the above works.

adelphia, in the same style of the January number. THE NEW ENGLANDER for October 1863 and Janeary 1864. Wm. L. Kingsley, Editor and Proprieits way up to an eminent position among the first class periodicals of the American church. Its con-tributiors are among the best educated and ablest in the land, and the subjects discussed in its pages are handled with masterly skill. Under the influence of such men as Dr. Leonard Bacon it has ever been intensely anti-slavery. The articles in the January number are: Of the Distinction between Natural and Political Rights; The Kurdish Tribes of Western

many, can a Pastor best serve his People on th Sabbath; English Cathedrals; Rev. Dr. Alexande Carlyle; The Conflict with Skepticism and Unbelief Relations of Several States to General Justice; Re view of a New Work by the author of Thorndale; A Letter from Mr. Herbert Spencer; Notices of New

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, January, 1864. - Thi valuable Theological Quarterly, as usual, is well filled with solid articles of permanent value. The subjects treated in this number are Athanasius an the Arian Controversy; The Caraites; The Doctrinal Attitude of the Old School Presbyterians Charles Wesley and Methodist Hymns; The Ser pent of Eden from the Point of View of Advance Science; Confidence, the Youngest Daughter of Cau tion; Editorial Correspondence; Notice of New Publications; Recent German Theological Literature.— We have read this work with pleasure and profit for many years. The different evangelical deominations are invited to set forth their peculia doctrines in an uncontroversial style.—W. F. Drape Andover, Mass. Terms, \$4 per annum.

CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY.—This neat litt Quarterly has a fine engraving of Rev. Samuel Hop-kins, D.D., a long list of short articles, extensive statistical tables of the denomination, and a list of the names of its clergymen in the United States, with nuch other information, making this number of great value to any who wish to know the present status the Congregational Churches. Address, Congreg ional Quarterly, Chauncy Street, Boston.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, and Political Regist for 1864, is published by the Tribune Associa New York. A very valuable little work, full of statistical information for ten cents.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. Death of the Oldest Methodist in America A Pa

otic Woman-The New York Pulpit-Rev. W. H. Boole-Rev. C. D. Foss-Rev. H. B. Ridgaway Large Presents-Paying Church Debts-Revi Bro. Perrin-Lay Delegation.

MR. EDITOR :- We have just buried the oldest fethodist probably on the American continer blessed mother in Israel, who had reached the remarkable age of one hundred years and three months, and who joined the Methodist Society in the city of New York seventy-five years ago, under the ministry of old Dr. Phæbus. Her eyes had seen seven generations, and retaining her faculties to the very last, it was a blessed privilege to hear her talk of the fathers and of those grand old times when Methodism stood in its primitive simplicity and power. At the time she joined the Society there were only three hundred and sixty members in New York, and seventy of them were distinguished in the official records as " colored. The Rev. Dr. Curry spoke at her funeral, and with graphic words carried us back along the wonderful century through which the precious old saint had

Mother Wood was not only a Methodist, but she was a patriot. Her girlhood had its development in the times of the Revolution. She had a distinct memory of George Washington. When she was sixeen years of age, near the close of the Revolution, General Washington spent a few hours at her father's house in New Jersey, and the venerable woman was accustomed all through her life to allude with great satisfaction to those brilliant hours in her family history. Her loyalty to the country was as steady and as reliable in 1863 as in 1776, and her eye would flash with fire, even after she was an hundred years old, as we would read to her the news from the seat of war. She had the most perfect faith in the stability of the government. To her, the overthrow of this nation was simply impossible, and she would often say, "My

dear children, God is with us and our people will conquer." When we buried her it seemed that we were giving a prophetess to the grave, but the awetouched survivors felt sure that they were giving a saint to the heavenly kingdom. I hope you will pardon the proud boast of your correspondent, if he says to you that this venerable and holy woman was his own grandmother, who departed this life in the city of New York on the 9th inst.

tian belonging to another age, I would now turn your attention to some of the young and strong and vigorous men in the Methodism of to-day, and especially in the Methodist pulpit of this region. The great cities like Baltimore and New York and Boston have always had a large share of the strongest pulpit talent of the denomination-indeed as great centres of population and influence they would naturally draw to themselves what of brain-power and heart-power the church could give; and consequently, like other great cities, New York and Brooklyn have always had sterling representatives among her preachers; but I suppose that the pulpits of these two cities were never held by stronger men than hold them at this hour, and I presume that in making this observation I will not

excite the envy of any one. One of the churches has recently been holding special anniversary services, and on this anniversary Sabbath the pulpit was occupied by three of the younger ministers of this section of the church, and while listening to them I felt profoundly thankful to our heavenly Father that he was giving to the de nomination such workmen. They all preached exemporaneously, and with such simplicity and fervor and intelligence as to leave very little room for unfriendly criticism. As the church has a right to know her ministers, I would be glad to give a slight sketch time of the Pyramids. The design is to give a con- of these three brethren, with the distinct avowal that I could give you quite a list of other precious name among the ministers of New York and Brooklyn who are adding great strength to the church.

The morning preacher was the Rev. Wiliaim H. Boole, a young brother of the well-known politician of New York city. Mr. Boole is now the pastor of the York Street Church, Brooklyn, though not much known among us as yet. He is a young man, perhaps a little more than thirty, educated in New York, and always speaking pure English. A few weeks ago he was introduced to speak at the Corporation ban-Carl Ritter of Berlin, translated from the Original quet in honor of the Russians at the Astor House, and German by Wm. Leonard Gage. Boston: Gould & all the public and private reports of his address represent it as a most thrilling and interesting incide of the great occasion. Bro. Boole has an elecution so natural and beautiful as to fix attention at once A. P. Peabody, D. D., L.L. D., Preacher to the Uni- and in preaching, his illustrations are so striking and simple and his familiarity with the deep things of God so manifest, as instantly to secure the confidence and respect of all the people before whom he speaks. He is a thorough and old-fashioned Wesleyan-on the subject of entire sanctification, and his sermons are generally related directly or remotely to the highest forms of the Christian life. Mr. Boole is eminently a progressive man. He has no sort of sympathy with dry and dull conservatism in either the Church or State, and such a man must ultimately take a strong and prominent place in the denomination.

In the afternoon we heard the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, also stationed in Brooklyn, and a son-of one of the finest preachers that ever died on the bosom of Methodism. Young Bro. Foss was the gift of the Wesleyan University to the church, and has been preaching about seven years. I believe that he devotes himself almost wholly to this one work of preaching. He writes no books, he never lectures, nor so Peterson, Philadelphia, and is for sale by A. Williams far as I know does he make any special pretensions to extensive pastoral visiting, though I judge that what pastoral work he must do he never neglects. Still, his one great business seems to be to preach, and the people crowd to hear him and he never disappoints them. If Punshon comes to this country, as THE LADY'S FRIEND for February is received the traveling companion of the delegate from the y A. Williams & Co., from Deacon & Peterson, Phil- British Conference, I hope we shall return the Christian compliment by sending Foss as the traveling companion of our messenger across the ocean. I should be very glad that just now in all his youthfultor, New Haven, Conn.—This Quarteriy has worked ness and power he might make the circuit of English its way up to an eminent position among the first Methodism. He would shake the little island with his preaching. If I should attempt to indicate th uliarity of his style I might be at a loss to do it he always impresses you as deeply evangelic

In the evening we heard the young r

oon he becomes aroused with his theme, his thoughts assume colossal shapes, and he bears down upon the congregation with a sweep of power that carries con-viction to every mind and kindles a fire in every heart. It has been objected to Mr. Ridgaway that his body is not stout enough for his brain; and indeed when he is at the height of his power one does feel

people of our churches during the Holidays to make very substantial presents to their pastors, and several of our ministers on Christmas Day received presents that a few years ago would have been regarded as quite enough for a year's salary. One of our ministers received a present of seven hundred dollars, and several of them checks for five hundred apiece, while a number of the other ministers received gifts of gold and books and greenbacks approximating the same liberality. The only possible drawback to the joy of these presents is that so many of our dear brethren in the ministry, working faithfully and gloriously in other fields, are not the sharers of like munificence; but after all the differences are not very great, for a man that is fit to be a Methodist minister at all never allows much of the "sordid dust" to cling to him. If he gets much he gives much, and as the lamented Kennaday once said of himself and his brother itinerants, "We have no lack and nothing over." Besides these liberal presents to their pastors, a number of the societies are paying their church debts or substantially lessening them, many thousands of dollars having been contributed in these directions with in a few weeks; and what is better than all, a good religious interest is prevailing throughout nearly all the churches, and large numbers of persons have been recently converted and joined the different societies. This winter is promising most delightful ingatherings to Christ and the churches.

There are several things in my last letter to you journal that have seriously disturbed a number of good brethren. I was especially obliged to you for putting me right with your excellent Bro. Perrin, for though I have no personal acquaintance with my critic, the fact that he has been forty years a Methodist is evidence enough for me that he is a thoroughly good man, and I am always sorry to find myself in sharp differences with good men. But the truth is that there are other good men, as thoroughly loyal to Methodism as Bro. Perrin can be, that really think that an extension of the time of ministerial service in some cases, is quite desirable. At any rate if we

differ at all, let us differ in love. But the more serious misunderstanding has grown out of my references to lay delegation. I am per fectly surprised to find that some brethren have given to my reflections on that subject a construction that I cannot think belongs to my article in any fairness In my letter I said most distinctly, that " some of the best men in New York and Brooklyn Methodism were engaged in this movement, and that the " noble brethren, both on their own account and on account of their cause, ought to succeed;" and the list of names presented in the Methodist a few weeks ago, so far as I am specially acquainted with the gentlemen named, is made up of precisely the class of men I then alluded to. That list of names comprehends some of the truest friends I have on earth and some of the best men in Methodism, and no consideration whatever can hinder my making this declaration. I regret that any word of mine should be so misconstrued as to seem to reflect on such men.

I then added that a "few" persons-you will please to observe that that was my very word-" a few persons have associated themselves with them," &c. The few persons" to whom I alluded in terms perhaps innecessarily pungent, were not those persons who have differed with myself and others on the subject of slavery, but who have so differed as to justify my rather fervent figure of "cracking the whip around the shoulders of ministers," &c.

To be sure, if I had known that my aeticle would have attracted so much attention, I might have so Zion's Herald is a welcome visitor to many of the dwelmodified some of my paragraphs as to have let the lings of our people; and though some refuse to take it unhappy past lie buried out of sight, for surely there | because it preaches Christ's gospel of loyalty and free has been enough of bitterness among Christian brethren. But then my allusions were entirely imperson- kept up and more added. al, and could by no means be made to apply to those honorable brethren who have always sustained positions of dignity and usefulness in the church of God, and who themselves would be the last to approve the things I condemned. G. W. W.

LETTER FROM SURGEON SNOW. Port Royal, S. C., Folly Island, Dec. 26, 1863.

MR. EDITOR :- This is truly the Sunny South-for we are now enjoying almost summer weather—about like New England September. Morning and evening it is necessary to have a little fire, and then some few men will get on their overcoats. But during most of the day oldiers are seen lying off or sauntering about, picking bave no agitations on the questions of "Lay Delegation, bebbles and rare shells on our extensive beach. But we or "Extension of the time." I give it as my opinion eldom have rain, especially an old-fashioned rainy day. solder have rain, especially an old-assistance rainy day.

In the summer season we have showers which come up quickly, with more terrific thunder and lightning than I clined to think our preachers and people are more favorawer witnessed at the North, but they are of short dura-tion. While they lest however, more water falls than While they last, however, more water falls than would seem possible to one who had not witnessed them. | cil " that is to meet at Philadelphia next May, is a ques-But at this season of the year we have showery days. A tion I have not yet heard discussed, but I think we shall cloud comes up, sprinkles us for a few minutes, then passes away and gives place to the almost continuous sunine. A more delightful climate for a winter residence robably cannot be found upon the globe. Our soldiers appreciate it, and often congratulate themselves on escap-ing the cold rains and intolerable mud of northern The soil on these islands is sandy and light. A New

England farmer would not think it worth possessing. But it grows cotton, corn and sweet potatoes. Who has Its market value is always very much above that grown in the interior. Profitable crops are raised with Southern cultivation-with slave labor. But let the owners of the oil work it, and enrich it with the industry and skill exended on Northern soil, and the profits would be almost fabulous. Under the present system forty or fifty negroes, men, women and large children, will be set to work, with hoes so heavy that they can but just lift them, to break up a piece of ground on which it is proposed to plant cotton. They will lift these pre ligious hoes and let them fall about twice a minute, and in one day they will ac-complish as much as one man who is interested in the profits would plough ever with a span of horses in half he time. The latter too would do the work much more thoroughly, and bring to the surface soils impregnated with richness which never before had seen the light of the sun. Then the expense of supporting that number of negroes, with the old people and young children and sick, must necessarily form a part of the attache, including also their purchase money, is so much greater than the horse-team that the difference could scarcely be stated. It is a common saying that the white man cannot labor. My experience proves quite the contrary. I am connected with the Engineer Regiment. It is a laboring regiment. We have been here two summers, and have laborWesley and all the fathers of Methodism on the frequent changes of our ministers. The very fact that this de-prives them of becoming "secularized," and also involves ed as steadily as do the laboring classes at the North, and our men have withstood the effects of the heat to a re-markable degree. The ratio of sickness has not exceeded that which would obtain among the same number of laborers at the North. It certainly has been less than has the men of "one work." existed among infantry troops in the same neighborhood who have performed but very little labor, and consequently not been exposed during the middle of the day to the appointments the least under our stationing practice. heat of the sun. The experiment has never been properly made. So long as the white man can call upon already badly "posted," and any more pressure in that his slaves to do his work, he will not labor. His natural love of indolence and self-gratification biases his judgment, and he sincerely believes he cannot labor with imand editors may in some cases think of it. punity. If perchance he make the attempt, it is abortive, and he suffers. Then he feels confirmed in his belief, and our people discontented with a rapid itineracy, (and that

and he suffers. Then he feels confirmed in his belief, and very cautiously will he renew the attempt.

Now it is a fundamental principle of physiology, that exercise is absolutely necessary for development, and this law is as absolute and unyielding in the physical as in the mental world. It is rational and persistent exercise that produces healthy development. Spasmodic efforts produce morbid growths. Let the white man here begin early, as do the farmers and mechanics of the North, and pursue a regular and systematic course obscince the discontented with a rapid itineracy, (and that has been my experience for many years,) yet they ought to be informed that the impartial of every denomination, pious and most enlightened are often saying, "Your system is the best after all;" and not a few of the best statesmen and profound jurists have so expressed them selves, including that great man, the late Jeremiah Mason.

"Abuse" of any of the Herald's correspondents for early, as do the farmers and mechanics of the North, and pursue a regular and systematic course.

united to healthful action, it is so perfectly congenial with our natural feelings and desires, that it more than counter-balances the depressing influences of summer. Fortunate-

evening of the 21st, an organization called the Brom- Asia; By What Religious Services, and by How way, and when he begins his sermon scarcely promises ly the thousands of enterprising young men who compose field Christian Association was formed, and the following the serve his People on the last you are sure to receive; but very harbors, rivers, and everything that enters into the calcu lations of man's pursuit are noted and preserved, and when this "cruel war is over," and universal liberty prevails, we shall find these same Yankees improving upon the observations they are now making, and these sources of wealth which have lain through all time unimproved and almost unknown, will be opened by their own hands that a mighty engine is at work in a frail ship, but and reward them richly for their labor, while the fact the next day you will find the fragile man in about shall reflect shame and disgrace upon the puerile race

as good condition as if he had been resting rather than working.

It has become rather institutional among us for the people of our churches during the Holidays to make into plantations, each comprising one, two and three thousand acres. The planter of course is the noble, who commands the services of all persons who must subsist upon that tract of country; no matter whether they are black or white, or no matter whether they are slave or ment and support. Hence that large class of white citi-zens, called crackers, who are scarcely a whit above the blacks in intelligence and freedom and in their social position, and hence that subserviency so generally noticeable among the middle and lower classes in the Southern

It is true the planter cannot buy and sell them in the same way that he does the blacks; but his control over them is nearly absolute. What is the effect upon them? They become indolent, dissolute and irresponsible.— They know they cannot become owners of the soil, nor enjoy any position in the state. They have no ambition to labor, except just enough to meagrely supply their daily wants; consequently there is no physical development not mental acquirements, and the result is a puny, imbecile

Now let the plantation system be broken up, and under the Confiscation Act it can be done in justice, and let the lands be divided into farms, after the manner of New England farms, and let those who occupy and work them own them, and in one generation we should see as hardy enterprising and wealthy class of inhabitants here as is now found in the North. Freedom is the first great boon; it is the foundation stone; then follows the development of genius, a love for the mechanic arts, for agriculture; then the man is developed physically, mentally and mor ally; then follows the higher state of civilization and re

NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE

Methodism on Claremont District-Hard Times-Preach ers—Missionary Cause—Lay Delegation—Extension of Time—General Conference—Revivals.

MR. EDITOR :- If I may judge your readers by myself, many of them at least are as much interested and profit ed by articles setting forth the condition and prospects of the work of the church in the various sections of our field, as by any other matter with which you can fill your With your approval, therefore, I would like columns. to say a few words respecting the particular locality with

which my labors are connected. The Claremont District of the New Hampshire Conference embraces a large portion of territory in which Methodism has never attained to a position of prominence. Hillsboro' and Cheshire Counties, all (of which except the city of Manchester, and one or two small towns in the former,) are embraced in this district have, with some slight exceptions, always been for us, unfruit-ful fields. Our district is large in area and inconvicnient to travel, lying on both sides of the "height of land" or ters of the Connecticut and Merrimac. Our membershi is small compared with the other two districts, being only a fraction over one fourth of the whole Conference Many of our societies are small and scarcely self-sup-porting; yet we have several vigorous and prosperous churches. To name them might be invidious. We have only the small pittance of three hundred dollars a year for lomestic missionary purposes in all this region. There are many places where we could enter in and occupy the land with prospects of success if we could only be assis ed a little in the start.

We are trying to do something for the various benevolent operations of our church. Our brethren, the pastors. happy to believe, are entering into the missionary work with zeal. They generally approve the new plan of apportionment, and we expect an advance in our contri butions as the result. One new and beautiful church (at Hillsboro' Centre) has been built this year, and the chapel at Marlboro' has been repaired and put in fine conditi A fine new parsonage has just been finished at Lebanon dom, yet we hope our brethren will see that the lists ar

Some of our preachers, I fear, will find it hard work to get through the year on their small salaries. It is painful to think it possible that some even of these will not all be paid. In these times of high prices, when our people get more for all they produce, it is hard for the preachers if they are to be deprived, (I had almost said cheated out) of a part of their small claims. I am happy to know there is no danger of this except in a very few places, and I am sure there is no need of it anywhere. Some are doing what I wish all would do, adding something to the claims by agreeable surprises or some other mode of

making real donations. Peace and quiet reign in our section of the church and in our Conference generally so far as I know. We that the general sentiment among us is, that the church is be able to fill our quota without a draft.

I am happy to say that God is reviving his work very graciously in several places within the bounds of our district. In South Acworth, where our cause has been dwindling for some years, under the faithful labors of Bro. Dingman from the Biblical Institute, a glorious work has been in progress some time. The meetings are full, and a large number have been converted and added o the church. In Keene, under the labors of Bro. Kim ball, also a good work is going on. I baptized twenty a

few Sabbaths since, and there are many more. Old Rindge is sharing gloriously in the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. Bro. Draper, the pastor, is greatly encouraged and the church much strengthened. Bro. Dutton also at West Unity is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. Bro. Quimby has already reported in the Herald the work of revival at North Charlestown. The church at Hillsboro' Bridge, under the ministry of Bro. Lansing of the Institute, is greatly quickened and united, and several souls have been saved. Bro. Clark, of the Lowell Street Church, Nashua, writes me that they have been enjoying a season of refreshing, and several conversors have taken place. Conversions have taken place at other points, and we are looking for greater things than these.

N. PERRIN'S APOLOGY TO G. W. W. SIR :- The Editor has published a short letter from me, censuring the sentiments of some Methodists de-scribed in yours. If he had accompanied yours with such explanations as he has appended to mine, I should have better known how to understand you, for I cannot easily believe there is a "traveling preacher" who loves his work, and " in good and regular standing," who would set

some worldly inconveniences and sacrifices, appears to I am well aware of the English circuit system; but it does not do to quote that as any excuse for lengthening direction is not to be endured, however triflingly the

pursue a regular and systematic course, obeying the laws of temperance in all things, and there is no reason why he may not labor and become strong and healthy.

It is true the continuous heat of the summer here is for a valued friend of mine was tried with him by that the continuous heat of the summer here is evating in a slight degree, but the winter is so exactly same Conference that so sadly showed itself too m influenced by the "Southern trade" Methodists of New

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.-Rev. A. P. Aikin writes, Jan. 21st, as follows: "Please say that we are enjoying another blessed work of grace. Again has God heard sliders reclaimed, and a goodly number converted. The work is still progressing, and we are looking for grander with the Indians. displays of grace and salvation. To God be all the

The Lord has been and is now pouring out his Holy Spirit in this place. Jesus is gathering many lambs into his fold in our Sabbath School; also many young ladies and young men have come to Christ, and the melting by a new one, and the bench pronounces the law valid. power is still felt in many inquiring hearts as they exlaim, 'the blood of Jesus fully, fully saves.'"

We clip the following from the Pittsburg Christian be increased more than \$50,000,000.

Mission of Bishop Ames.—The Memphis Bulletin Mission or Bisiof Ams.—The Memphis Buttern announces the arrival of Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in that city, and adds: "On Monday evening an impromptu reception was given Bishop Ames, in the Fireman's Hall, by a number of the loyal religions Methodists of Memphis and other citizens. The Bishop Methodists of mempins and totaler thereas. In Bishop innounced the object of his mission to be to visit places between Cairo and the Gulf, and to ascertain in these claces as to those who are loyal to the country, and desire he ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to end loyal preachers to them immediately. The Bishop send loyal preachers to them immediately. The Bisnop is traveling under the protection and countenance of the Government at Washington. He is authorized to take possession of all houses of worship, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose pastors are disloyal, or who have been appointed by a disloyal bishop. We are informed that, by order of Gen. Veatch, the building on the corner of Poplar and Second Streets, own as Wesley Chapel, has been turned over to the hop, and Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, of Indianapolis

PERSONAL.

Rev. S. A. Cushing, having recovered from his recent illness is about returning to the army to labor for the Christian Commission. Bro. C. lectured recently at Oakdale, Mass., greatly to the interest and profit of a large congregation. In addition to a liberal collection, about a hundred handkerchiefs were contributed for the hospitals, where there is a great lack of this article.

Rev. I. S. Cushman, of the New England Conference, has been commissioned Chaplain of the 23d Mass. Regiment, and has left for his post, Army of the Cumberland, Lookout Valley, Tenn. Letters should be addressed ac-

Rev. L. L. Shaw, of East Maine Conference, left this city last week for the Army of the Potomac, to labor as a delegate of the Christian Commission.

Rev. W. F. Warren, D.D., of Bremen, Germany, engaged in preparing a Text Book of Theology for the German students in the institution over which he presides, and for young German preachers generally.

Rev. B. F. Tefft, D.D., American Minister to Stockholm, is spending a few days in this city. He preached a very able and interesting discourse last Sabbath morning at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Congressional.

SENATE .- Monday, Jan. 18, the joint resolutions of hanks to Maj. Generals Banks, Burnside, Howard and Meade, and the officers and soldiers of their commands were passed --- The conscription bill was passed.--Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, offered a preamble and resolution stating that a wicked rebellion exists in the United States, and that it is the duty of the people to fight it and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unal-ienable liberty. The resolution was agreed to, 112 to 16. Of this squad of sixteen, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was the only Border State man; the others were from the North; Marcy, of New Hampshire, was the only New England man of the 16. Wednesday.—A resolution instituting a committee

on the conduct of the War was passed. House -Friday Jan 22 an amendment to the inter

nal revenue act was concurred in. It imposes a tax of 60 cents a gallon on spirits, and adulterations sold as whisky, wine, brandy, &c., an additional tax of 20 cents. Spirits on hand for sale prior to this act are not exempt The amended bill was passed.

From the War. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA .- On the 16th inst., an expedition started from Point Lookout, Md., at the an absence of three days, with the loss of one man. They took 25 prisoners, 60 horses, 20 mules, 65 head of cattle

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.-A Chattanooga letter states that Gen. Sherman is to concentrate an army at Huntsville, Ala. Nearly all the cavalry is with him This position is west of Chattanooga, and is in the way of any rebel flanking movement on Gen. Grant's right, and it is believed that he is ready, also, to meet the rebels in East Tennessee, where it is expected a desperate effort will be made to dislodge the Union forces .- The railroad is now open from Nashville to Chattanooga, and two trains run between those places daily.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Gen. Grover's division has been ordered to Madisonville, La., north of New Orleans, across Lake Ponchartrain. Gen. Dana has been ordered to Matagorda Bay. Texas, and Gen. Herron to Brownsville, same State, opposite Matamoras, Mexico. Serena, a late Governor of Matamoras, ordered a forced loan. An American named Galvin was assessed \$10,000 which he paid under protest, and appealed to our Commander at Brownville, who seized some ferry boats and prepared his troops for work—the money was refunded.

Domestic.

Its EFFECT.-Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a speech at Nashville, Jan. 8, in which he referred to the effect of emancipation. He said the rebels confiscated his slaves, but two of them ran away and came back to him. He recognized them as freemen, hired them and now finds they do better than ever before, and advises other slaveholders to do as he has done. He predicts that free labor will bring great prosperity to the South, saying: "Time was when the tide of emigration ran westward; the time will soon be when it will run southward. Let us go on with our mighty work. To talk of breaking up a government like this for slavery ! 'Tis madness.'

DIPLOMATIC.-In a dispatch to Mr. Adams, last July, Mr. Seward said that if the British authorities did not prevent the fitting out of rebel expeditions in their ports, there would be left to the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the naval forces of a public enemy."

IT PAYS .- Maryland has found loyalty profitable, cuniarily. During the past year she has decreased her expenditures, redeemed \$322,645 of her stock, invested \$270,624 in sinking fund, and now has \$1,030,527 in the Treasury. Cross the Potomac into Virginia and a dif-

RE-ORGANIZALTON .- Gen. Banks has issued a proc lamation for the election of Governor and other State officers of Louisiana, to take place Feb. 22. In his proclamation he speaks of some of the glorious results tha will follow the inauguration of a free government.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED .- Mr. Dickerson offers to rue the steamer Ku Kiang, built at New York, against the United States steamer Eutaw, in answer to the challenge of Assistant Secretary Fox. He also declares that t Adriatic or Scotia could tow the Eutaw faster than she could go alone.

DECREASE. - The Catholic Herald calls upon Roman Catholics to forsake the common schools. It says Roman Catholics, from the Pope down, fear the schools, for "the church has lost, irretrievably lost, tens of thousands of children by them." Irishmen are especially called upon, as they in main compose the church, and inquiry is made for that resplendent Catholic spirit which in Ireland "would have suffered ten thousand martyrdoms rather than collude with the enemies of the faith." Their sons and daughters "degenerate from St. Patrick and St Bridget. Well might the Illustrious Archbishop Kenrick sorrowfully exclaim, that the church in America had lost more than it had gained."

THEIR PAY .- The New York Tribune gives some statistics concerning the pay of colored troops. The Massachusetts 54th, for instance, at the end of seven months' service, had \$51 charged to them per man, on an average, for clothes, while their pay at \$10 per month is \$70, leaving \$19 due. Truly this is not large pay.

TEMPERANCE.-The first temperance meeting of the season, of members of the Massachusetts Legislature, was tained. The King of Denmark says the honor of the held in the Representatives' Hall, Jan. 20. The utmost confidence prevailed that the liquor law was safe in the hands of the present Legislature.

ALL SOLD .- The five-twenty United States bonds are all sold, the entire amount being \$500,000,000. Ten-

forties will next be put into the market.

The testimony shows that 800 men, women and children were brutally butchered in the late Indian hostilities prayer, and again is he pouring out his Spirit, upon the in Minnesota. The United States Government holds cople. The church has been quickened, several back- \$3,000,000 annuities forfeited by the rebellious Sioux,

> The printing press worked by Benjamin Franklin is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Last year the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared he conscription law unconstitutional. Since then one of the judges, whose term has expired, has been replaced The tax bill passed by the House will increase the rev-

Twenty-two blockade runners have been captured or lestroyed within the last six months. The Maine soldiers in the field have allotted to their

amilies in the field the sum of \$428,857.78 the past year. Military and Naval.

HOME.-Those of the 2d, 23d and 25th Massachu Regiments who have re-enlisted have gone home. Also the 5th and 6th Connecticut Regiments. Illinois has raised 11,000 volunteers on her quota, leav-

raised at home by the first of March. Sixty thousand colored troops are now in the United States service, with quite as many more otherwise employed by the Government.

ng but 4,000 more to raise, without counting the vet-

erans. It is expected that this number will be easily

Two full regiments of loyal Texas cavalry have been enlisted at Brownville, and many colored recruits.

The 1st Massachusette Cavalry arrived home, Jan. 23.

Southern. WHAT NOT TO DO .- The Charleston Mercury and Sentinel, the Richmond Enquirer, Examiner and Whig, the Atlanta, Ga., Intelligencer and Montgomery, Ala., Mail, are among the papers that complain bitterly of the course of the Confederate Government, freely telling them what ought not to be done, but still not informing their leaders what they ought to do. All agree that their armies should be filled, but " Put the whole male population into the service and we are vanquished and overrun before the 1st of next September—not by Lincoln's armies but by starvation," says the Montgomery paper. "Such a thing was never before desired in the civilized

world," says Atlanta. "They evince panie rather tha cool and brave deliberation," chimes in Richmond, adding that "the conscription is taking to the ranks all the whites, and the negroes will not work." And eyen now The sources of both leather and wool are diminishing every month; the supply of food is equally scant." Then without crops horses cannot be fed, and an army without horses is a man without limbs. Even now, horses sufficient to serve the existing army are obtained with the greatest difficulty, so that it is utterly impossible to double the army and increase the trains." In respect to ammunition, since Charleston and Wilmington have been closed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee torn from our grasp, the supply can never be more than equal to the demands of the present army." De Bow, in his Review, says their institutions are a failure, and he, unlike the other writers, has a plan; he proposes free labor and milk instead of slavery and whisky, pointing to the prosperity of the North as proof of the correctness of his theory. He asks what the Confederacy has to hope for. This question Mr. Davis has not yet settled, but he has settled the questioner's Review by suppressing it. The Mobile Register says they " are called upon to believe that

raised or the Confederacy will fail, but the proposition of the Finance Committee to raise \$700,000,000 by taxation should be entitled " An act to sell out at public auction for taxes all the real estate of the Confederacy to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war," cries the Enquirer. And then these wild plan invade State rights. The Examiner says, "They rose in defense of certain institutions and laws, their inheritance. "But when they lose the great motive, they will not only refuse to fight for this new concern, called confederacy. but will take the first good opportunity to obtain at least mouth of the Potomac, and crossed the river into Vir. peace at any price." These extracts illustrate the present ginia, where they destroyed a large quantity of bacon, grain and other produce, and burned a large tannery and reflect the condition of the Confederacy or not time will quantity of leather. The expedition returned, after show. To sum up their representations, the army is or you will be overrun by the Northern hordes; while the producers are answering back. We can scarcely feed. clothe and equip you now, take us from our labor and you with ourselves will starve. In the meantime the South with united voice are bellowing : Davis, take back your paper rags : pay us money. But he can't find his purse. Should this prove to be the true state of affairs, it would seem that if the Southern armies should succeed in keeping back our troops one winter more the South would have added to war, famine, and to famine pestilence, and

equipped, are to do next spring what veterans have no

ple would be found humbled in spirit, pliant and cured

Foreign. WM. M. THACKERAY .- William Makepeace Thackray was born in Calcutta, in 1811, his father being a civil officer in the service of the East India Company Young Thackeray was taken to England when seven years old, in consequence of the death of his father. On he passage the ship touched at St. Helena, where Napo leon was then confined. The boy was shown the exile by a black, who said : " That is Bonaparte ; he eats three

eep every day, and all the children he can lay his hands This incident always remained vivid in Mr. Thackeray's remembrance. He went to Charter House School in London, which he has described in "The Newomes;" and afterward to Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree, and commenced the career of an artist, and having £20,000 to start with, he spent several years in Italy and Germany for the purpose of im provement in his profession, but realizing that his talent would not enable him to rise to distinction as an artist, e abandoned the pencil and brush, entered into some unuccessful speculations and at the age of twenty-six his

fortune was gone.

He began his authorship in some essays for the London Times, one of which was a paper on Fielding, whom he onsidered the great Master of English fiction. He also ontributed a great variety of essays and sketches to Fra ser's Magazine, under the names of Michael Angelo Titmarsh and George Fitz Boodle. These productions of his pen abounded in overflowing humor and satire, but did not attract general attention. Punch was established in 1841, and Mr. Thackeray contributed a great variety of clever papers which won him a reputation, but " Vanity Fair," which he commenced scrially in 1847, gave him a position among the chief English authors. "Vanity Fair" was followed by "Pendennis," "Henry Esond" and Lectures upon the English Humorists, which he delivered in the United States as well as Great Britain with great success. These were followed by the "Newcombs," the most finished of his works, and the Lectures on the four Georges, which he delivered in America in 1855 6, and on his return to England was defeated as candidate to Parliament for Oxford, in 1857. He then ommenced the publication of the "Virginians," and In 1860 began the Cornhill Magazine, of which he was editor at the time of his death, on the night of Dec. 23. Only a few days before he had joyfully exhibited to his friends portion of the new novel which he was writing, but his bright visions of the future suddenly vanished and he left

his unfinished work in the fifty-third year of his age. The public has placed his name among the greatest o English authors, although there are critics who seriously estion his claim to such a place, and while admittin the almost perfect purity of his style when he wrote ser ously, they regret the bad grammar and spelling which was a characteristic of his humorous writings, and which have been immitaled by hundreds of others to the great demoralization of public taste.

FRANCE.—The bullion in the Bank of France is still decreasing. The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs at Brest, and was anchored about 200 yards from the Kearsarge. She will sail in February. A French vessel will accompany each steamer during the 24 hours' interval between their sailing.

HOLSTEIN .- The Danes have evacuated Holstein The London Times remarks that the Federal execution in Holstein is distinguishable only by the utmost discrimination from the reality of war, and it is impossible to tell how long even this shadowy distinction may be maincountry shall be upheld if need be by force of arms. The Danish troops are still in Schleswig.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION .- President Juarez has evacuated San Luis Potosi, and it is occupied by the French. Juares is at Zacatecas, where Doblado has assembled a large army. French advices via Havana assert Cold.—In the course of the late cold snap at the West that late French victories have nearly annihilated all orthe thermometer ranged from 30 to 40 degrees below ganized Mexican opposition, while Mexican advices via

in Northern Iillinois. "Hundreds of people in difnt parts of the State were partially frozen.
The testimony shows that 800 men, women and chilstating that he does not hesitate about accepting the Mexcrown. This dissipates all doubt on the question.

SUPERSTITION .- The fire and terrible loss of life which was reported last week as occurring at Santiago, Caill, on the 8th of December, 1863, took place on the occasion of the celebration of the Conception of the Virgin. The cathedral was crowded with more than 3,000 people, most of them females, representing the intelligence, wealth and beauty of Santiago. The priests, headed by Ugarte, had decorated and illuminated the church of the Compania in gorgeous manner, there being more than 10,000 lights evious evenings of the celebration, and who was to ach on the memorable evening, had grieved Ugarte by saying the illuminations of the church could not be com-pared with what he had seen in Rome. Ugarte, in his enthusiasm, declared, "I will give him, when he comes to preach, such an illumination as the world has never seen." The most remarkable of the lights was a crescent

of gas jets at the foot of a huge statue of the Virgin, on the altar. When the gas was lighted the flame flew to to an inordinate height, and in a moment the tinsel ornaments of the altar were in a blaze, and streaming along the wooden ceiling the fire was soon everywhere, and the gorgeous church was in a sea of flame, while liquid fire om the lamps overhead was rained upon the inflammable garments of the surging mass of frightened women. Some escaped through the main doorway, but this avenue was soon blocked by a writhing, agonized heap of burning numan beings so closely interlocked that arms were drawn m the bodies of individuals by persons outside, in their frantic endeavors to release the victims from the sea of. fire. The side doors were but partially opened, and were structed by screens. Attempts were made to escape by the sacristy, but the priests, possessed by a spirit in-fernal, blocked the way that they might have opportunity to save their gewgaws. Over 2,000 peopled perished in

Among the tricks played by Ugarte upon the credulous women was that of the Celestial Post-office, by which the Daughters of Mary communicated by letter with the Holy Mother. Every Wednesday, Ugarte exhibited these letters to the image of the Virgin, on the altar. The monster coolly told the bereaved that the Virgin was anxious to see her daughters, and for that reason took them by fire. The people are so exasperated at the conduct of the priests, and so disgusted with their influence over the nen, that they have prohibited the re-building of the hurch, and the government has consented to build a

church, and the government has consented to build a monument on the spot.

Russia has imposed on Poland a fresh contribution of six million roubles, of which two and a half millions fall on Warsaw.

The Spaniards have not yet succeeded in subduing the Dominicans.

SCIENCE AND ART.

MONUMENT.—The city of Lowell is about to erect a granite monument in memory of Ladd and Whitney, who fell at Baltimore, being the first martyrs in the present struggle for independence. Its base is to be cruciform in shape, and a pyramidal shaft terminating in a liberty cap will rise from a plinth on the centre, where the arms of the cross bisect each other. Two sarcophagi, having the names of the soldiers, will rest on the longer arms, while a splinth of the height of the sarcophagi will rest on each shorter arm and be surmounted the one with a bronze eagle with a broken chain in his talons, and the other with a liberty bell with shield resting against it.

ARTIBIS' RECEPTIONS.—If Baston may be said to be the American centre of literature, it may with at least the American centre of literature, it may with at least the propriety be affirmed that New York is the American enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the recreations enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the sum of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the sum of the propriety while in witer quarters, and of cheering them to correct the sum of the correction of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the correction of the corrections enjoyed in that city during the winter season, the sum of the correction of big mobs of raw recruits, half starved and poorly been able to do after three years of hard and repeated

can headquarters of artists, and among the intellectual recreations enjoyed in that city during the winter season, none are more pleasant than an Artists' Reception. The first one of the season was given a fortnight ago at the rooms of Dodworth's Studio Building, in Fifth Avenue. There was a great crowd of "our best society," and a fine band of music to enliven the scene. Most of the artists' studios in the building were lighted up, and many a wonderful object was exhibited to the curious eyes unaccustomed to these sanctities of art. In the studio of the season was given a fortnight ago at the rooms of Dodworth's Studio Building, in Fifth Avenue. There was a great crowd of "our best society," and a fine band of music to enliven the scene. Most of the artists' studios in the building were lighted up, and many a wonderful object was exhibited to the curious eyes unaccustomed to these sanctities of art. In the studio of the season was given a fortnight ago at the rooms of Dodworth's Studio Building, in Fifth Avenue. There was a great crowd of "our best society," and a fine band of music to enliven the scene. Most of the artists' studios in the building were lighted up, and many a wonderful object was exhibited to the curious eyes unaccustomed to these sanctities of art. In the studio of the Excentive Committee, Gro. H. Stuart, Chairman. W. E. BOARDMAN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1864. ohn Rogers, among many finished works in plaster and bronze, was an unfinished group in clay, representing a re-turned volunteer narrating the story of his exploits to the village blacksmith and his little daughter. Among the most attractive pictures exhibited were some exquisite flower pieces by Mr Pratt.' The principal artists of New York and Brooklyn were represented by characteristic pic-

A short sitting is required, and, under the hands of an xperienced sculptor, a most faithful likeness is secured, nd, it is added, an agreeable work of art. The statuttes already produced are about a foot in length, but it is sserted that life-size statues can be produced with the

RUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED. to Jan. 23 S Allen 2, T J Abbott, J Aspinwall, F C Ayer, O W Ad ns, Josiah Allen, A P Aiken, A Andrews, Mrs E W An that when the bands of the leaders were broken the peo-Bounsa, Bounsa, Debender, M. Chase, J. Carpenter, A. W. J. Clifford, O. M. Cousens, M. Chase, J. Carpenter, A. Alderwood, L. Clement, S. W. Coggeshall, A. J. Church, A. G. Ouit, M. R. Chase, R. Clark, Mrs. N. R. Chadbourne, T. Cookon, I. J. P. Collyer, F. P. Caldwell, N. Critchett, N. D. Center Company, M. C. Carpenter, M. C. C

R Dinsmore, E Davies.
R Edgerly.
W H Foster, C Flanders, W F Farrington, W Farnum, B Freeman, W B Fenlason, T L Fowler, J S Fish, O M Fitch. N Goodrich, H Greeley, O L Gillett, F Grovenor, F Gifford, P N Granger, N Green, J Gibbs.
J Hartford, J Harriman 2, L Howard, L J Hall, W C High, Z K Hersum, E D Hopkins, J Hooper, C Howard, Harper & Brothers, H H Hartwell, E O Haven, C L Haskell, L Hill, W B Howard, Mrs C H Hill, J Howson, D B Holt, T Hill, S Holman 2, T S Haskell, J Hall.

T Hill, S Holman 2, T S Haskell, J Hall.

L T Johnson, H M Johnston, Dr C Jewett, J R Johnston, J D King, J King (all right now).

A S Ladd, A P Larrabee, I Lord, J Lovejoy, J L Locke, W Livseey, B Loge, P Libby, M S Lewis.

A McMullan, H Mabury, S McMillan, N W Miller, J Moore, E N Maynard, E Martin, W F Mallalleu, W W Miner, J Mather, W V Morrison, N H Martin, Mrs A Miller, Mrs B Murch, J Mitchell, J H McCarty, A C Manson.

A Palmer, G Pratt Z E S Preston, W H Parmenter, A L Pratt, J Peterson, S Porry, M E Perkins, N P Philiprook, Mrs S L Peck, N P Potter P M.

S Quimby (all right), S E Quimby.

S Roy, H Randlett, G W Keynolde, J E Round, L B Randall. N Rankin, G W T Rogers, W H Richards, W P Ray, D P Robinson, F H Roberts.

Eleazer Smith 2, R S Stubbs 2, A P Sanborn, C H Sewall 2, S J Stebbins, E S Snow, A aron Sanderson, E S Stanley, A Slosson, N F Stevens, G Chmil, C H Simpson, E Stander, T B H Stevens, C Small, C H Simpson, E Stander, T B F Tupper, S Taylor, J S Thomas, A G Turner, W Turkington.

W B Toulmin, T B Treadwell, H C Tilton, A Turner, T B Tupper, S Taylor, J S Holmson, A G Turner, T B Tupper, S Taylor, J S Weisser, C C Youne.

A Witherspoon 2. J Wilson, J Wagner, L J Wetherbee, C Young.

Letters Received from Jan. 16 to 23.

Marriages.

In this city, Jan. 17, by Rev. G. M. Steele, Mr. Arthur L. filler to Miss Lydia C. Field, both of Boston.

10. Long Island Camp Ground, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. W. Vir. 10. Mr. Herman F. Parlen, of 22d Mass. Regiment, to Miss Iatife G. Goulding, of Natick, Mass.

11. Charlestown. Jan. 23, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Martin T. Boardman, of Waterville, Me., to Miss Josephine Webber, Coardman, of Waterville, Me., to Miss Josephine Webber, In worcester, Jan. 13, by Rev. W. A. Braman, Elwin L., Sprague, of Coleraine, to Emma G. Toulmin, of Worcester. In Saco, Me., Aug. 20, by Rev. E. Martin, Mr. Simon E. Bachelor, of Passadukes, to Miss Salome J. Fletcher, of Saco; Sept. 14, Mr. John W. Sweetser, of Saco, to Miss Lydis J. Knight, of Waterboro'; Nov. 26, in Saco, Mr. Horatio Hight, of Scarboro,' to Miss Clara E. Milliken, of Saco; Dec. 29, in Bidedford, Mr. Jacob U. Clay, of Biddeford, to Miss Sarah Wood, of Saco; Dec. 31, in Saco, Mr. Samuel O. Moore, of Saco; to Miss Lucy M. Miles, of Limerick; Dec. 31, in Saco, Mr. Daniel L. Bouw to Miss Mary L. Seavy, both of Scarboro'; Jan. 17, Mr. Harry J. Moore, of Lyman, of the 7th Me. Vols, to Miss Clara A. Kendrick, of Saco.

At Round Pond, Me., Jan. 7, by Rev. Wm. L. Brown, Mr. Bradford Davis, Jr., of Friendship, to Miss Catherine Genther, of Bremen; Jan. 16, Capt. Edward L. Harris, to Miss Eliza A. Kene, both of Bremen. ord Davis, Jr., of Friendship, to Miss Catherine Genth-Bremen; Jan. 16, Capt. Edward L. Harris, to Miss k. Keene, both of Bremen. maon; Mc., by Rev. J. Mooar, Mr. George C. Patten, of to Miss Augusta Nutting, of Madison.

In the Fisherville Parsonage, Conu., Jan. 15, by Rev. A. Palmer, Mr. Charles W. Webster to Mrs. Mary M. Donkersley, both of Thompson.
In Hookset, N. H., Jan. 16, by Rev. A. J. Church, Mr. Nelson T. Marsh to Miss Sarsh J. Stanyan, of Hookset.
In Newborn, N. C. Jan. 14, by Rev. Edward, S. Diet.

Deaths.

In Dedham, Jan. 13, at the residence of his son-in-law, T., Richardson, Capt. John P. Jackson, aged 95 years, 6 mps, In Seckonk, Mass., Jan. 17, Florence, oldest daughter f Capt. Henry K. and Rosalie Howland, aged 29 years and ige, N. H., Dec. 27, of diphheria, Bro. John P. Sy-sg., aged 65 years, after a distressing illness of three aonds, Esq., sged 65 years, after a distressing liness of turce tights and two days.

In Conway, N. H.. Jan. 14, Mrs. Edza Dutch, aged about 50 years. She was a Christian.

In Holderness, N. H., Jan. 2, John Cutler, second son of Dis Christopher Ellis, of Haverhill, Mass., aged 1 year, 3 nonths and 20 days: Dee 5. George Bell, only son of George Washington Mitchell, of Groton, Mass., aged 3 years, 7 mos., 5 days: Jan. 9, Adelle Amazida, only daughter of the late Joseph Smith Calley, of Holderness, N. H., aged 12 yerrs and 6 months—children of three sisters, and grand-children of the late Dr. Wright, of Holderness, N. H. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death not divided."

Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Manchester, N. H., Feb. 3-5.
Ministerial Association, at Bowdoinham, Mc., Feb. 15, 17.
Ministerial Association, at Oldtown, Mc., Feb. 16. Preachers' Meeting, at Keene, N. H., Feb. 16-18. Ministers' Association at Great Falls, N. H., Feb. 17, 18. Ministerial Association, at Bristol, R. I., Feb. 23–25.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY and Musical Institute, East Greenwich, R. I.—Spring Term opens Feb. 4th, with a full corps of teachers. Special facilities recently provided in the Ornamental and Commercial Departments. Jan 20.

BERNICE D. AMES, Principal. NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Spring Term opens Feb. 11. Sumer Term, May 6. Best advantages offered in all departments at the most reasonable rates. For Catalogues, Circuiara, &c., apply to the Principal, Gro. C. SMITH. Rewbury, Vt., Jan. 13.

DEDICATION.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Charlestown will be dedicated Wednesday, February 10, at 2; best 2; M. Serman by Rev. J. Cummings, D.D., Fresidont I. Westeyan University of the Commencing at 7 celebrates of the Dedication in the evening, commencing at 7 celebrates of the Dedication in the J. H. Twombly. Charlestown, Jan. 23, 186i. 3t.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT WESTBORO.'—The young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Westboro', will hold a Fair and Festival, Wedecsday, March 2d, to aid in the erection of a Mothodist Church in that place. About three thousand dollars have been subscribed for that purpose. We wish to raise about one thousand more. Contributions of money or fanoy articles from any friend of Methodism toward the Fair will be gratefully received by Rev. S. B. Sweetset, Westboro', or J. P. MAGEE, Boston.

Jan. 27.

A CARD.—The undersigned acknowledge with gratitude the pleasing tostimonial given them by their friends in Barre, on the evening of Jan. 7. The delicate courtesies thus extended, by our own people, and by the pastors and people of other denominations will long be cherished in our memories, and jare valued not less for their hearty sympathy than for their intrinsic pecuniary worth. The generous donation of \$60 in cash, and in other valued articles, increasing the amount to \$72, is gratefully acknowledged, with sincere prayer for God's blessing on the donors.

Barre, Jan. 8, 1864.

H. E. CLARK.

New Thing in Art.—We have news from Paris of a remarkable extension of the uses of photography. By a mechanical contrivance of extreme ingenuity three im-

A CARD.—After meeting at different places on this largelrenit with the church and other friends, and enjoying social visits, we found left for the benefit of the pastor's family \$16, mostly cash. May the blessing of the Lord rest upon the people in this place.

N. ANDREWS.

New Yineyard, Me., Jan. 19.

N. ANDREWS.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Last Wednesday afterm

A CARD.—The members and friends of the Methodist Church at Bear Hill, Me., evinced their good will to the un-dersigned, by making them a friendly visit at the parsonage house on the afternoon and evening of the 25th of December, and having enjoyed a season of social converse, singing, and prayer, they beft for our benefit in cash and valuables the or 350, for which we return our exacted asknowledgement.

A CARD.—The undersigned desire hereby to express their knowledgments to the large and happy company that ten-red them so generous a "Donation," on the 18th inst. The utual pleasure of the pastor and people was easier felt than ld. The visit was worth a whole salary. Among the gifts ere some valuable Literary Works from Rev. N. G. Lippity.

Business Notices.

TO THE PEOPLE. Ninth Annual Closing Out Sale .- Prises marked down. 25,000 Dollars' worth of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. To be closed out immediately. A saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing now, as goods are advancing, and are worth now by the case more than we are retailing for. Our stock comprises over nine hundred lots, including all styles, alities and prices, from Doll's Shoes to splendid Cavalry qualities and prices, from Doll's Shoes to splendid Cavalry Boots—unquestionably the best assortment in the city—all of which, in pursuance of our custom, we now offer at reduced rates, in order to close them off to make room for Spring Goods. An examination of our stock and prices will convince all that we mean what we say. Call and see, at Gold-Thwarl's Boot and Shoe Depot, corner of Hanover and Blackstone Streets.

To OWNERS OF HORRES—The virtues of Davis' PAIN

To OWNERS OF HORSES .- The virtues of DAVIS' PAIN cures Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Old Sorcs, Cuts and Kicks, Weak Joints, Sprains, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Limbs, Bruiscs, Galla, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bowels, &c., &c. Every owner of a horse, and those who travel with horses, should always have a bottle of the PAIN KILLER with them, to use in case of accident or sudden sickness, as horses are liable to colic or cramps in the stomach from change of water and food. Many fine horses have been sacrificed, where lives night have been asyed by the timpix was of this

For Colic or Gripes, give an onnee of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses (with a little milk if convenien); rub well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half

rab well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat the dose.

For sprains, swellings of the body or legs, neck strains, rhedmatism, stiff joints, limbs, or neck, contraction of the muscles, swelling of the glands, kicks, or bruises, rub the parts affected several times a day with the Pain Killer, and the good result will soon show itself.

Scratches and old sores, wash clean with Castile Soap and water, and apply the Pain Killer three times a day.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle.

Jan. 27.

No. 5.

SALESMEN WANTED .- Salary Paid, Apply (with stamps)

on Homeopathy by E. B Hopkins, M.D. With the work is sold a convenient case of medicine for family use. Price of book and case, \$3.50. For sale at J. P. MAGER's.

THE LADIES are especially invited to the BARGAINS CLOAKS, at 91 Hanover Street. O. S. CURRIER & Co.

Buy Copper Tipped Shoes for children. One pair will out vear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 3mo. Dec. 9.

CARPETS.—The largest assortment.
The lowest prices.
Terms invariably Cash.
No variation in prices.

On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carried in by the New England Carper Co., 75 Hanover Street FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- The entire stock of a celebrate

manufacturer for sale at factory prices by the New ENGLANG CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. 3t. Jan. 13. CARPETS .- Don't pay the high prices. Another involce of real Tapestry Brussels for \$1.25 per yard, just opened by the New England Carper Co., 75 Hanover Street.

The Markets.

Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.

PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$9.00 @ 9.50 : first quality \$8.5 § 5.50; second quality 7.50 § 5.00; third quality, \$6.00 § 7.00 ¥ 100 hs (the total weight of Hildes, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Stores—Sales Yearlings \$00 § 00; two years old \$00 § 00; throe years old \$00 § 00. But few at market, and mostly sold

pon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep selling at 6 @ 8 P ib; extra lotid. Demand not so active as last week. Swine-None at market,

Skins → Oic per B.

Tallow—9c P B.

Lamb Skins \$2.50 @ 3.50; Sheep Skins \$2.50 @ 3.50. The prices for extra and first quality of Beeves remain un-changed, but upon lower grades there is a decline equal to 50e \$100 fbs. The Cattle trains did not get in until late last night, with one exception, and but little business was done

	RETA	II	PRICE.			64
TWEIDE I	PANE	m	HALL MARKET			73
PROVISIONS-	44400		Statement and and an arrangement of		@ 0	00
Lump Butter,	00 B	00	Roasting Pigs,	00	SE O	UU
Butter, in tubs,	30 @	32	cach, 1	80	82	80
2d quality,	25 @		Young Geese,	90	-	90
Cheese, 1st quality,	12.0	15	WIL.	12		15
Bage,	14 6	16	1	77	•	-
Eggs, doz.	. @	33	VEGETABL	ES		
Beef, fresh,	8 0	22	Onions, & peck,			62
Salted,	7 @	11	Sweet Potatoes, W 1	b.	æ	8
Smoked,	1217	14	Carrots, peck,		æ	25
Hogs, whole,	10 @	104	Hubbard Squashes,			
Pork, fresh,	10 (0)	11				5
Salted,	10 @		Marrow Squashes,			
Hams, Boston,	1243		1 P B,		8	5
Western,	@		Turnips,		riic)	
Lard, best,	00 @	15				25
Western, keg,			Cabbages, each,			12
Veal,	8 @	14		10	@	12
Calves, whole,	8 @	12			@	10
Lamb, P B,	0 @	00		00	38	00
Mutton,	8 @	17	Potatoes,		_	-
Sheep, whole,	8 @	11	V peck,		08	2
			Beets, peck,	4	@	37
POULTRY			Pickles, gal,			50
Turkeys, ib,	17 @	20	Beans, white, peck,	70	8	8
	00 @1		1			
Wild Ducks, pair, 1	00 @1	30	FRUIT.		-	
Peeps, doz,			Dried Apples, W Ib,		9	1
Chickens,	17 @	20	Apples, peck,		@	6
₩ ħ,			Lemons, doz, Pears, F peck,		@	0
	00 @		Cranberries P qt.		201	
Partridges, pair,	@		Penches in cons	10	8	1
Grouse, pair,	(8)	50	Peaches in cans, Tomatoes, do,		8	5
Venison # tb,	0	12	Isabella Grapes,	-		3
Rabbits and Hares,	12 @	90	Malaga Grapes,		8	7
each,	12 (6)	20	farminga Grapes,	00	8	-
South State of the			TE OUTON			
			LE PRICE.			
BEEF, PORK, L.	ARD,	&C.	Hangarian Grass			
Mess Beef, & bbl.,	TALAX		Seed, bush, 2	50	@	3 0
eash price. 16	00 @1	8 00	Buckwheat, -		3	
Navy Mess, bbl.15	2 25 701	3 50	W bush. 0	00	@ 1	

0 00 @ 1 00 3 75 @ 4 00 ongues, bol, 25 will be a choice extra, Canada, super, do choice extra, canada, super, do choice surter, corn Meal,

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Cotatoes—
Jackson Whites,
V bbl,
V bbl,
V bbl,
V botatoes, bbl, 8 g 9 00
Fig. Feed,
Shorts, V bon,
Shorts, V bon,
Shorts, V bon, s, ton, 35 236 00 Feed, 36 37 00 ings, 37 00 @ 38 00 HAY. 2 50 @ 3 50 Straw, 100 lbs, 1 10 @ 1 25 HIDES AND SKINS.

2840 29 LEATHER. 28 • 284 O. and Mobile—V B. Ordinary, 72 @ 77 Mid. to good mid. 82 6 84 Middling fair. 86 2 87 Iplands and Floridas

Middling fair. 86 & Oak, Uplands and Floridas-Uplands and Floridas-Ordinary, 72 & 75 Middling fair, 86 & 6 Calf Skins, Curried, In Rough, Push, 2 50 & 2 75 Red Top, Pasck, Cross. Northern. P ib, r, Western, 11 @ 12 00 @ 15

Advertisements.

E AST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY B BUCKSPORT, ME.
Easy of access at all seasons of the year, Twition cheaper
han at any similar institution in the State. No extrus,
sourd reasonable Furnished rooms for self-boarding. Spetial advantages for teachers. Spring Term of cloves weeks
peems Monday, Feb. 22, 1894. Sead for Circuit,
Jan 27

St JAMES B. CRAWFORD, Principal. HAY, STRAW AND CORN STALK CUTTERS, of various sizes and different patterns. VEGETABLE of various sizes and different patterns.

of various sizes and different patterns. VEGETABL
CUITERS of the best patterns. WINNOWING MILL
and the celebrated YANKEE CORN SHELLERS.
Manufactured and sold by
OLIVEE AMES & SONS,
Quincy Hall, Boston,
Jan 27 3mos Successors to NOURSE, MASON & Co. Jan 27 3mos Successors to NULLER, DEPORTHE POR THE PANO-FORTE. Universally acknowledged to be the best, and recommended by leading Planists and Teschers as without an equal. Thousands of copies have been distributed from Maine to California, and yet the demand is unabated—a most decided proof of its merit, and a very strong evidence that no other book for the Piano-forte can be obtained that suits the public want as well. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of its price, THREE DOLLARS.

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CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Don't pay the high prices.
Invoices of the following grades will be sold at retail for less than wholesale prices, viz: Floor Oil Cloths, three-Plys, Kiderministers, Ingrains. Dundee for floors and stairs. Brussels, Tapestries, Velvets, Medallions; also Crumb Cloths, Rugs and Mats, by the New England Carpet Co., 75.
Hanover Street.

1 UMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Procession, the Press and the People, and will always render to facility.

Price of Single Boxes—Center of the Procession of the Processi

son, the rress and the People, and will alwitton.

Price of Single Box

se Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,
Worm Fever, Worm Colle, &c.,
Colle, Tecthing, Crying of Infants,
Disrntery, Bloody Flux, Colle,
Cholera, Children or Adults,
Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colle,
Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nause,
Cougns, Colds, Hoarseness, Brodchitis,
Toothache, Face-ache, Neuralgia,
Head ache, Siek Head aches, Vertigo,
Dyspepsia, Weak or Billous Stomaoh,
Buppressed, Scanty or Psinful Periods,
Profuse Periods, and Luceorrhea,
Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,
Sait Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains,
Fever and Ague, Old Agues,
Piles, Internal or Billud or Bieeding,
Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes,
Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,
Whooping Cough,
Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,
Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,
Serofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,
Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,
Sca-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo,
Urlnary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi,
Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debil
Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Child
Urinary Incontinence,
Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,
Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,
Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitil,
PRICE.

Thirty-fire vials in morocco onse, and Rock-

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco or Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete,
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 4 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 2 00
Gase of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or 21.
CAUTION—Bay none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuiue medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

37 These KEMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and Depot, No. 502 Brondway, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

NTOTIOE. The Camp Meeting Grove Association.

NOTICE. The Camp Meeting Grove Association, in accordance with the provisions of a certain deed to said Corporation made by Edward C. Clark and wife, dated August 20th, 1838, recorded with Barnatable Deeds, Book 21, fol. 108, hereby give notice that the debts of said Corporation now due amount to one hundred dollars, and that it is the intention of said Corporation to sell the land and property described in said deed to pay said debts, in default of previous payment thereof as provided by said deed, at public auction at the office of Zion's Herad/, in Boston, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on May 25, 1868.

The Camp Meeting Grove Association,
Nov 18

12t by OLIVER SMITH, Secretary.

AM ALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN
the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory
or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United
States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to
combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE,
strenchtt, SONGOUSNESS and DURASLITY OF VIERATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to
5000 lbs., costing TwO THIEDS LESS than other metal, or
20 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve
months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for
cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Sept 30

19 No. 190 William Street, New York.

REMARKABLE CURE! Rev. L. C. Dunn writes: "In the fall of 1852 I had a tumor growing on my left lung, on the outside, about as large as the paim of my hand, and becoming painful. I applied cloths wet in "HILL'S REMEDY," which caused it to run, and soon carried it all away, and it has not troubled me since. Let other stry it. Any wishing further information can have it by directing to L. C. Dunn, South Atkinson, Me."

by directing to L. C. DUNN, South Atkinson, Me."

The following letter relates to the above case:

"Bro. Hill:—The 'tumor' to which you allude, in the case of Bro. Dunn, had, when I saw it, all the apparent and marked characteristics of Funcus Hamatodes,—a malignant and dangerous disease—in a rapidly progressive condition. I was truly surprised when he subsequently informed me that thad been cured by any 'REMEDY.'

Found at M. S. BURR & CO. 'S, 25 Tremont Street, Boston, and in most towns and cities in Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me. Dec 23 NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS
first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.

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THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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Nov 25

THE BUNDAY SCHOOL ALMANAC .- This Almanae is designed for all the children. One hundred thousand of them should be distributed, and would be it parents and guardians had any idea of its value. Price, fifty cents per dozen.

cents per dozen.

SEED-THOUGHT.—This is one of the most popular and useful of our late issues. Almost everybody can turn it to good account. Price, sixty-five cents.

PASTOR'S MANUAL. By Rev. Wm. Rice.—Every minister should have a copy.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Nov 25 THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Scroula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. he face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the
aouth and stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of

Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and runo cases of rheumatism.

ee to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.

e to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofuls,

enefit is always experienced from the first bottle, a

st cure is warranted when the above quantity is takes persect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken
DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discove
in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by
unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need
say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicia
und the most careful druggists in the country are unanime
its praise.

ng the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do nately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affection NURSING SORE MOUTH,
Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper latural sweetness, and your babe from short to caim and sweet slumbers; and the Medicomes a fountain of blessing to your husband in the more advanced stages of

it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the KIDNEYS,

the cares of your family.
Your stomach is
BAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain ki
and even of that your system does not get half the noument it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker caup; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes as
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of noument your system becomes loses and flabby, and the fibre
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of dise
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
URE.
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the adde, weakness of the s
and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you re
irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most exeruciatin
diseases, the

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from the diseases, the PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from the disease and plaining away a miserable life, and their next doo neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on you mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the triban a pound of oure." In the you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great an good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, dyou any injury.

No change of dict ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

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L. D. PACKARD, M. D. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 372 Broadway, Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 20

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M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

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JAMES G. BLAKE.

I remain, very respectfully, your obesient set.

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Pastor of the Ref'd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. I."

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Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Dec. 19.

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Indigestion,
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Poetry.

IN THE HOSPITAL

In the ranks of the sick and dying, in the chamber who death-dows fall,
Where the sleeper wakes from his trances to leap to the bugle call,
Is there hope for the wounded soldier? Ah no! for he
heart-blood flows, And the flickering flame of life must wane, to fall at the

O thou, who goest, like a sunbeam, to lighten the dark-ness and gloom!

Make way for his path of glory, through the dim and

sweetest sister of mine—
That they fail not and flinch not from duty, while the

vials of wrath are outpoured,
And tell him to call it not grievous, but joyous to fall by When the hosts of the foe are outnumbered, and the day of the Lord is at hand, Shall we halt in the heat of the battle, and fail at the

word of command?
O no! through the trouble and anguish by the terrible pathway of blood,
We must bear up the flag of our freedom, on—on through the perilous flood! And if one should be brought faint and bleeding, though

wounded, yet not unto death, plead with the soft airs of heaven, to favor his lan-guishing breath, faithful to beal and to save him, assuaging the fever and pains,

Till the pulse in his strong arm be strenghened, and the
bloom courses free in his veins.

Then take the good sword from its scabbard, and front his pale face to the foe.

And bid him march onward, unconquered, though stricken again he lie low;

He shall see in the dream of his slumber, he shall know in his soul's swift release,

That the heralds afar on the mountains come bearing the lilies of passes.

When the blood of the Old Dominion shall lie trod in its

when the cloud of the Otte Dominion state in the interpretation of the Point in the period when the gold and the perple lie tarnished, and the light is gone out in her halls.

And she sees the last slave freed from fetters, walk out by

Though late comes the signal of promise, when the horse and the rider shall reel,
And slow with the hope of the ages, comes the roll of God's chariot wheel;
Yet sure as God's heaven above us, on the glittering scroll shall be read,
"The days of thy kingdom are numbered," and our last armed foe shall be dend.

—Independent.

THE PROPHECY.

BY MRS. HENRIETTA WELLINGTON BOATH. The following lines were written in Europe twen years ago, in answer to a slave owner's family, who is vited the authoress to travel in the Southern States. They were first published many years ago. The line

You tell me of a bright land far over the sea, But, ah! can you call it the land of the free? Where the image of God, for a handful of Gold,
Like a beast of the field, in the market is sold—
Where the child from the mother's fond bosom is torn,
Where the father is chained, leaving orphans forlorn—
Where the maiden is bartered like merchandise ware,
Then doomed to the lash and the groan of despair!

Woe! woe to thee, fair land! far over the main;
For the canker of death—dark slavery's stain—
Shall gnaw to thy vitals, while every sigh,
From the victims who writhe, mounts for justice on high
And He, the great Lord of the universe wide,
Shall smite thee to earth in thy strength and thy pride!
For vengeance must fall for foul cruelties done
On the beings redeemed by his own beloved Son!

The sound of the war drum shall thrill thee, at night, And brother 'gainst brother shall strike in the fight, And battles be fought in the dead of the night, And the white maid and widow in sorrow shall mourn, And the white maid and widow in sorrow shall moure.
And the flags of thy freedom in tatters be torn.

The North in her might, like a whirlwind shall rise, And the notes of the cannon be borne to the skies, And though the warm blood of her heroes be shed, The light of her freedom shall never be dead; The Stars and the Stripes an Excelsiors shall be, Proud Liberty's banner from land and by sea; And the Union, though spurned by the slavehol

Sketches.

For Zion's Herald. SKETCH FROM THE LIFE OF MRS. MARY

It was a fearful night, the dark clouds were rolling their blackened forms in close proximity to each other, while not a ray of light was seen to soften the sombre gloom of the warring tempest. Fierce lightnings were flashing across the heavens, and the distant thunders were heard reverberating among the far off hills. The stillness and hush of the past hour which had preluded the storm, was fast giving way, and the furious winds drove on their rolling chariots swift as the maddened steed that rushes blindly onward with fierce velocity. The old rackety barn away down in the lot was quite a distance from human habitation and not a human face was near save three little boy and a beautiful babe that lay sleeping quietly in its mother's arms. The eldest boy had seemed within the year to take a sudden stride toward manhood; he seemed somehow to feel that he must act as protector to his poor, lone mother and her little ones, but child as he was what could he do for them in such an hour

The frightened group huddled closer together in the middle of the great barn floor, while every gust of wind that swept over it rocked the crazy old fran to and fro as one would rock a cradle. "Every mo ment, (said the mother as in after years she described the scene to the writer,) every moment I expected the tottering structure would be dashed in pieces and my little children all be crushed beneath its ruins. but what could I do? I could not leave them alone nor take them out into the darkness and storm t seek another shelter, and so in mute despair I sat is terrified silence waiting my doom. O, had I then known how to approach the God of heaven in hum ble, trusting prayer, what consolation had been mine I should have felt that strong was the arm on which I could lean; that he could hold the winds of heaven in his hand, and chain the lightnings at his will. But my heart had never been illumined by the light of his Spirit, and I knew nothing of the blessed way of faith and holy trust in him.

But how came that family in such a place as that And where was the husband and father that he did not better provide for them? Alas ! go ask the demon of intemperence how many homes he has made wretched? how many husbands and fathers he has brutalized and degraded, until the noble spirit which God created in his own image has been so demoral ized that it bears no longer the impress of its Creator's hand. Nothing but a loathsome, fallen, depraved being, partaking of the nature of a demon, stands in its stead. He knew his landlord had told him mor than once to provide another home for his family, but he cared nothing for that; so at last the landlord came and put all his goods and family into the street Mrs. B., with her babe in her arms, sat down on chair in one corner of the room until everything was carried out but the chair in which she sat; then risin he carried that out also, while she followed and again seated herself in the open air and gathered her children round her, not knowing where she could find shelter for the night for herself and helples family. The eldest boy in his grief lay down upon the green earth crying bitterly, "O how I wish I was a man, so I could take care of you all."

It was getting late in the afternoon when a kindhearted old farmer came along with his cart and oxen, driving home from his labor, and hearing the children crying he stopped to inquire into the cause of their trouble. " What are you crying so for, my little lad?" " Because Mr. D. has put all our things out of doors, and my mother and the baby, too, and now we have no home to go to. O. dear ! I wish I was a man so I could take care of them; I don't know what will become of us!" "Well, well, my little boy, wipe up your tears, we will pile up your things in my cart, and you children may get on top of the goods and

we'll make room for mother and the baby, and we will see what can be done for you. I will take you during beyond record in history; but they have failed too often to achieve victory, because their leaders were cowardly, besotted, or incapable. Is it not a burning shame and disgrace?—Arthur's Magazine. Mrs. B., with her children and her goods all out in the street, and I have brought them home with me-

Children.

to stay till we can see what can be done with them.' "Come in, come in, Mrs. B., I am glad to see you and

your children with you." The supper was soon pre-

pared; nice bread with milk for the little ones, and

short, there was nothing in the housekeeping line but

she was able to do, and she preferred to eat the fruit of honest industry rather than live on the bread of

Years passed on, and the little boys had become old

enough to earn their own living, the infant daughter

had become a young woman and was married to the man of her choice, and as she was leaving the place

their devotions were so fervent and spiritual that

"Truly these are the children of God!" The attention

finally lost, that she had never felt it to be necessary

restored to consciousness again. Then the terrible

words, "I was sinking, sinking, with no eye to pity and no arm to save. In my distress I cried to God as I never cried before, Lord, save or I perish! I am

a weak and helpless sinner; at thy feet I fall; O,

The gracious Redeemer listened to her prayer and

said to the tempest, "Peace, be still!" The scales

fell from her eyes, and she found a Saviour, a friend on whose strong arm she could lean in this dark hour of sorrow, and whose voice was the sweetest music

that ever fell upon her ear. "On the day in which

I was fifty years of age I was born into the kingdom

meetings, which she faithfully attended to the end of

seemed to lift.her soul to God, while in the heights of

Feeling feeble in body she retired to her room before

her child is dead." Her reply was, " Better for the

ing the same friend sent her little daughter to Mother

floor asleep as was supposed. The friend thought no

"What has become of mother?" said her daugh-

ter. "I have not seen her for several days." Mary

started immediately for her grandmother's residence

and pushing the door open so far that she could look

in, she gave such a scream as brought others immedi

ately to see what was the matter. She was dead!

A coffin was brought, the body enclosed, and the

grave received the mortal remains till the resurrec-

tion morn, when that which was sown in dishonor

shall be raised in honor, immortal and divine. The

event cast a deep gloom over all the village, for ev-

erybody loved and respected Mother Buzzell. Know-

ing that she was subject to turns of fainting and

spasms, the question was often asked her if she was

not afraid she would die all alone? But her answer

was, " No, not at all; I am never alone; Jesus is

always near me, and he will order all things well."

more of it, as she knew that Mrs. B. often placed her

bed on the floor in very warm weather.

God have pity on my soul!"

a refreshing cup of tea for the poor, sad-hearted mother. That night she laid her head on her pillow with her heart full of gratitude to God for the prov-Some few years ago a lad who was left without father or mother, of good natural abilities, went to New York, alone and friendless, to get a situation in a store as errand boy, or otherwise, until he could command a higher position; but this boy had been in bad company, and had got in the habit of calling for his "bitters" occasionally, because he thought it looked manly. He smoked cheap cigars, also.

He had a pretty good education, and on looking over the papers he noticed that a merchant in Pearl, Street wanted a lad of his age, and he called there and made his business known. idence that had so unexpectedly supplied her present necessities in providing herself and children with food and shelter. But she could not think of burdening the good old farmer and his wife with the trouble of having all her children in their house, and so she asked the privilege of staying a while in the old barn of which we have spoken. The threshing-floor, which was in the centre of the barn, was cleared

"Walk into the office, my lad," said the merchant.
"I'll attend to you soon."
When he had waited on his customer, he took a seat near the lad and espied a cigar in his hat. This was enough. "My boy," said he, "I want a smart, honest, faithful lad; but I see that you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years I have ever found cigar smoking in lads to be connected with various other evil habits; and, if I am not mistaken, your breath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can leave; you will not suit me." of the rubbish and neatly swept; it was large enough in its dimensions to hold all her goods, including the spinning wheel, which every housewife in those days knew how to use. Mrs. B. was an industrions, neat and tidy woman; she could spin and weave, knit and sew, and make over garments for the little ones; in

your breath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can leave; you will not suit me."

John (this was his name) held down his head and left the store; and as he walked along the street, a stranger and friendless, the counsel of his poor mother came forcibly to his mind, who upon her death-bed called him to her side, and placing her emaciated hand upon his head, said, "Johnny, my dear boy, I'm going to leave you. You well know what disgrace and misery your father brought on us before his death, and I want you to promise me before I die that you will never taste one drop of the accursed poison that killed your father. Promise me this, and be a good boy, Johnny, and I shall die in peace."

The scalding tears trickled down Johnny's cheeks, and he promised ever to remember the dying words of his mother, and never to drink any spirituous liquors; but he soon forgot his promise, and when he received the rebuke from the merchant he remembered what his mother said, and what he had promof her early associations she took her mother and

youngest brother with her to her new home. In the village where they settled there was a small society of Methodists, numbering perhaps fifteen or twenty persons. They had at the time no regular place of worship, but they had the fire of divine love in their hearts, and whenever they met for prayer and praise bered what his mother said, and what he had prom-ised her, and he cried aloud, and people gazed at him as he passed along, and boys railed at him. He went to his lodgings, and throwing himself upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in sobs that were heard all their bitterest persecutors were constrained to say, of Mrs. B. was arrested by the truths she heard at

gave vent to his feelings in sobs that were heard all over the house.

But John had moral courage. He had energy and determination, and ere an hour had passed he had made up his mind never to taste another drop of liquor nor to smoke another cigar as long as he lived. He went straight back to the merchant. Said he, "Sir, you very properly sent me away this morning for habits that I have been guilty of; but, sir, I have neither father nor mother, and though I have occasionally done what I ought not to do, and have not followed the good advice of my poor mother on her death-bed, nor done as I promised her I would do, yet I have now made a solemn vow never to drink another drop of liquor, nor to smoke another cigar; and if you, sir, will only try me, it is all I ask."

The merchant was struck with the decision and energy of the boy and at once employed him. At that God would save all the world and none could be to seek for that new birth without which no mortal can see the kingdom of God. But she was roused from that fatal delusion by a painful occurrence which well nigh cost her life. A physician had been called to attend one of her daughter's family, and while curred in the city. He said a young man had attempted suicide by hanging, and when found was nearly dead, so that he was resuscitated with great dificulty. On asking the name of the young man she found it was her youngest son, her own darling boy. nergy of the boy and at once employed him. A The agony of her heart no words can paint. She fell like one who was suddenly prostrated by some the business, and is now worth ten thousand dollars. He has faithfully kept his pledge, to which he owe terrible blow, and it was a long time before she was

his elevation.

Boys, think of this circumstance as you enter up the duties of life, and remember upon what points of character your destiny for good or for evil depends—Northern Farmer.

"Mamma," said Willie, one morning," I saw

"No, mamma," said he, "it was a real angel, for he took me up into the sky with him, and I heard sweet music, and I looked and saw other angels, and they were pointing to a beautiful gate. It shone so bright that it almost dazzled my eyes to look at it. Then I that it almost dazzled my eyes to look at it. Then I asked the angel to open the gate for me, and he said 'No, Willie, not now, but I will come again, some time, and take you with me inside of that golden gate where Jesus is.' Then, mamma, I lay awake a long time, thinking when he would come for me."

Time passed away. Day by day his cheeks grew paler, and the physician could not restore health and strength to his little frame.

He is asleep. Suddenly he wakes up and says "Mamma, the angel is coming for me!" and when he sees a tear in h's mother's eye, he exclaims, "O don't' cry, for I am going up to heaven." of Christ." This was often her testimony in the social

her days. A room was finished for her residence in the chamber of Asbury Chapel, and here alone she died. On the evening of her death she attended a prayer meeting in the chapel, and as usual gave in her testimony for Christ, and united in a prayer that her transport she praised him with a loud voice.

"O lont't cry, for I am going up to heaven."

"Do you want to go away and leave your papa and namma alone?" said his mother.

"O," said Willie, "I will ask the angel to come the close of the meeting. At nine o'clock of the same back and get you and papa, and then I will be your back and get you and papa, and then I will be your as the friend said to her, "B. is alive, but angel is coming—kiss me, papa—mamma—good lis dead." Her reply was, "Better for the bye!" and the spirit of little willie went with the angel to that heaven where all is joy and happines for ever and ever.

A little while afterward they buried his little body child than for the mother to die." Early in the morn-

B.'s door. The child could open the door but a little in the ground, but his spirit was on high.—Northway, just enough to see that Mrs. B. was lying on the western Christian Advocate.

[All the answers of enigmas sent thus far have been right MR. EDITOR:-I am composed of 29 letters: My 15, 7, 11, 4, 16, 5, 14, 9, 20, is one of the days f the week.

My 1, 7, 13, 12, 17, is a man's name. My 23, 21, 2, 10, is a place of punishment. My 6, 3, 18, 2, 24, 16, 5, 17, is what Christia hould strive for.

My 25, 8, 27, is an article used for the table. My 29, 9, 15, 20, 7, 26, is a professional man. My 23, 24, 6, 4, is one of the apostles. My 19, 28, 8, is one os the members of the hu

Miscellany.

than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one

hundred twenty-eight to sixty, in the course of two hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better

PLEASURE FOR A CHILD.

My whole is what should be in every family.

O, blessed faith, blessed hope and trust, and blessed reward to such as believe in Christ. Springfield, Mass. ADVANTAGES OF CRYING. A French physician is out in a long dissertation A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He con-tends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unwarthy a man to better

Temperance.

ON THE SALE OF INEBRIATING LIQUORS. No man acts in the spirit of love to his neighbor, who for his own emolument inflicts on him irreparable evil. Love will not burn a neighbor's house, or poison his food, or blast his reputation, or destroy his soul. But the traffic in ardent spirit often does all this. Ab, who can estimate the evil effects of such a traffic! Would that we could see the places where God is dishonored, forever abandoned. Are there none who will resolve at the commencement of this year to retrace their steps-to go no more in the path that leads down to temporal and eternal ruin ?- Many a mother's heart is filled with grief at the conduct of those over whom she has watched with all the fond-

ness of parental solicitude. The sale of intoxicating liquor is positively forbidden by the command which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink,

that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also." It is a part of the threatened retribution, that those who amass property by promoting in temperance in others, shall be punished themselves by falling under the power of the same sin. Who is willing to be made a drunkard-to have his property equandered, or his family ruined? May our eyes be open to this evil.

The lack of honor, decency, and sobriety among a large number of the officers in our armies, is as well known as it is lamentable. The people are aware of it, if the Government is not. Millions of letters written home during the past two years, and received by the mothers, wives, or sisters of brave soldiers, attest the disgraceful fact. Much has been done to remedy this evil, yet still it exists to a great extent, impairing the efficiency of the service. Letters from privates, many of whom hold higher social positions at home than their officers, and who are as men in all respects their superiors, still repeat the wretched story of drunkenness and incompetency.

Good officers owe it to their standing before the country—nay, owe it to their country—to look more

Good officers owe it to their country—to look more closely into this matter, and unite for a reform. It is in their power to remedy an evil that is not only tarnishing their own fair fame, but working incalculable wrong to the country. It will never be known to what fearful extent disasters in our armies have been occasioned through the drunkenness and incomplete the country. It will never be known to what fearful extent disasters in our armies have been occasioned through the drunkenness and incomplete in music in it, it persuades a tone out of the

great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home and asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and the wind up the private that the sext of murmuring a contract of murmuri leaf thrills with the note in it, and the wind up the river that runs at its base is a sort of murmuring accompaniment! And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up perhaps to the stars which love music the most and sung it the first. Then how fondly it haunts the old house; mourning under caves, singing in the halls, opening the old doors without fingers and singing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearths!

Humor is a perennial source of purity and freshness to the mind. It clears away the cobwebs; it qualifies the hot, rich draughts of sentiment; it freshens up the sated edge of appetite; it flows through the whole being like a babbling stream, with verdure always green upon its banks. Without humor, we are either hot simoons or arid plains. Your Keats and your Shelleys burn themselves out for want of it; your Shakspeares and Dickenses are so irrigated by its delicious coolness that they endure green and fresh forever.

He said, on his dying bed, "I am not an infidel, though reputed one. I believe in religion, was once anxious, went to a place of prayer, saw one kneeling beside me who had wronged me, rose and left the house. From that hour the Holy Spirit left me. And now I am dying, not an infidel, but a believer in religion with no religion."

Biographical.

DORCAS G. POTTER, wife of Bartholomew Potter, died in Belchertown, March 28, 1863, aged 59 years.

In 1835, while laboring here in the ministry by the appointment of the New England Conference, I first became acquainted with the subject of the following brief notice, Sister Dorcas G. Brooks, then an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. She was born June 17, 1804, in Stafford, Conn., I think. In 1825, at the age of 21, she gave her heart to God. In 1829 she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose confidence she never betrayed, and whose love and high esteem she ever enjoyed. In April 4, 1838 she was married to our Bro. Bartholomew Potter, of Belchertown, Mass. Bro. Potter at this time had two daughters by a former marriage. Sister Dorcas had natural endowments, being of a very cheerful, humane and sympathetic turn, which in connection with her deep and uniform piety, very happily qualified her to meet her responsibilities in her new relations us wife and stepmother, which she did while she lived, with honor to herself and entire satisfaction to the family.

Sister Potter's last sickness was protracted, but not considered fatal until a day or two before she died, and when informed that she could not long survive, there was such a heavenly and serene sweetness which spread itself over her face that seemed to say, all is well, I am going home to my Father in heaven. Sister Potter's faithfulness while living was such that when the messenger came she had nothing to do but die, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a husband, two daughters in law and two sons. Recently her remains were brought to this place for interment by the side of parents and other relatives in accordance with her request.

nged 24 years.
Sister Taylor was a member of the Union Street Meth Sister Taylor was a member of the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Bangor. She lived a consistent Christian life, and as death approached she triumphed in Christ. After her eyes were closed to all the scenes of earth, I called to see her. She said, "I cannot see you, but I can see Jesus." Then shouted "Glory, glory, glory." After this she sung part of those beantiful hymns, "All is well." "I'm going home to die no more," "There'll be no more sorrow there." Just before she breathed her last she said, "I am almost over the river—I shall soon be clothed in white in the paradise of God." O how delightful to see the Christian exchange worlds in the full triumphs of faith.

Bro. Taylor has just enlisted in the army, and gone to fight for the Union. God bless him.

Bangor, Dec., 1863.

D. WARREN. Bangor, Dec., 1863.

MATILDA CHURCH, daughter of John and Irene M. Church, died in Blandford, Nov. 27, aged 16 years.

She was from a child thoughtful, and through parental and Sabbath School instruction became early well informed in the Scriptures. When only 11 years old she professed saving faith in Christ. This faith sustained her in the bereavements and protracted sufferings of her short Christian pilgrimage up to "the valley of the shadow of death." Here, gathering hope from experience, she calmly entered the haven of rest.

T. B. T.

ANGELINE PERKINS, daughter of Rev. L. E. Perkins, died in East Otis, Mass., Dec. 15, aged 23 years.

Her neatly kept diary reveals a strong presentiment of months' duration that her constitutional asthmatic difficulties would soon terminate her life. The gracious examples of a glorified mother and of living Christian friends, together with her established habit of faith kent this weather. together with her established habit of faith, kept this presentiment a profound secret to her most initimate associates, notwithstanding her severe sufferings. God's dealings enabled her to feel her dependence, disciplined her trust, enriched her with the Christlike virtues of sympathy, gratitude and patience; and although her day of life appeared dark and stormy, they illumined its eventide with a light that proved that a wise plan had been in operation to conform her to the image of his Son. Adjusting all financial claims, and appropriating liberally for our benevolent objects, she has bequeathed to us a tangible legacy of her Christian character.

Handford. Mass. Jan. 1.

MARTHA J. BROWN, wife of James Brown, died Chelsea, Me., July 17, aged 52 years.

Sister B. was among the converts in a revival in East Hallowell (now Chelsea.) under the labors of the Rev. David Hutchinson, and with others joined the first class in that place. She lived a consistent life, erected the family altar, through which means her husband was converted. For many years they rejuised together in the laws of ily altar, through which means her husband was converted. For many years they rejoiced together in the love of
Christ. Sister B.'s testimony in the prayer room was
clear and full that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all
sin. Her last sickness was paralysis; this deprived her
of praising the Lord in her last hours, but we have no
doubt she has gone safe to that rest referred to by the apostle in 2 Cor. v. 1. May her husband be faithful unto
death, and their children be converted and meet her in
heaven.

Gardiner, Jan. 4.

Berian Oaks, after a sickness of six days, died in Wendell, Mass., Dec. 24, aged 82 years and 4 months.

Bro. Oaks has for forty-three years been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which relation he continued faithful till death, adorning his profession with a well ordered life and godly conversation. Many on earth and some in heaven will forever bless the Lord for his good example and influence. He was the father of eight tchildren, seven of whom with their mother preceded him to eternity. As he drew near the grave, grace was sufficient to enable him to conquer through Jesus Christ. Having given direction for his funeral, in great peace he fell asleep in Jesus.

MRS. PAULINA L. DRIGOS and the daily expecting Nov. 7.

A few days before she died, when daily expecting death, she wrote a letter to her brother, stating her condition with as much calmness as if writing of a friend. She was always in the house of God when possible, and many times when few would have thought themselves able to attend. Her end was perfect peace. She looked forward to death not only without fear, but with joy, "having a desire to depart and be with Christ," realizing him to be her all-sufficient Saviour.

J. A. DEAN.

dren should not be greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental main. aged 61 years.

Bro. Roundy was converted in 1828, and in 1830 joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a member till his death. His last sickness was brief but severe; he bore his pains with Christian fortitude, and rest ing in Christ, his end was peace.

Kendall's Mills, Me., Jan. 7.

WM. H. STROUT.

erying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief, on the part of children as well as of older persons—and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety valves through which nature discharges her surplus steam. BRO. ZOATH NICKERSON died in Chatham, Dec. 25 aged 60 years.

He was converted Nov. 18, 1836, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Harwich. During a protracted sickness he rejoiced in hope of heaven, and had no fear in the hour of death.

East Harwich, Jan. 14.

MARY A. PETTENGILL, wife of William P. Pettengill, and daughter of John S. Blake, late of Monmouth, died in Monmouth, Me., June 25, 1863.

Sister Pettengill was converted and joined the Method ist Episcopal Church in 1837, and has been a consistent Christian, a devoted wife and mother, and a true friend to all worthy of her esteem. Her sickness was short, and death sudden; but we trust she was found ready. Our prayer is that this bereavement may be sanctified to the present and eternal good of her husband and only surviving daughter and friends.

Mes. Convolve Annous died in Northfield, Jan. 7.

Mas. Comport Amort died in Northfield, Jan. 7, aged 78 years, in ripened hope of rest in heaven; one of the earliest members of the church in this place; a native of N., though most of her life was passed in Pembroke.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost every body remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the duleet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself, at this moment, as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He has come into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and, with bounding steps, the boy ran home. And now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—Douglas Jerrold. CYRUS BLISS died in Attleboro', Mass., Jan. 6, aged 77 years.

Eather Bliss was couverted in a great revival of religion which occurred in Bristol, R. I., where he resided for several years, under the labors of the late Rev. Asa Kent, in 1812, and became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1815 he removed back to Rehoboth, which was the place of his birth, and walked in close fellowship with the church in this place to the day of his death. He was a lover of the church, a friend to the preachers, submissive to the ordinances of the gospel, diligent in the use of the means of grace, and exemplary in his conversation, exhibiting, at last, more than fifty years of a pure and holy life—a life spent in the service of the Redeemer. Though oppressed with disease and the infirmities of age in the later years of his pilgrimage, yet he was always happy and cheerful. He spent the late New Year's day in the reading of the Scriptures and in prayer, and in praise

North Reboboth.

8. W. COOCESIALL.

ABIGAIL NEWHALL died in Weathersfield, Vt., July
19, 1863, aged 93 years and 3 months.

She survived her husband nearly six years, who died
Oct. 25, 1857, aged 91 years. She was married and settied in Lynn, Mass., 1791, her husband John Newhall
having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church a few
weeks after the first class was formed in Lynn, from the
day of their marriage. For more than sixty years, till
strength and life failed, their house was a welcome home
for Methodist preachers, and hundreds shared their hospitality. They had two sons and one daughter; the eldest
was baptized by Ezekiel Cooper, in Lynn, 1793; the
daughter, in Keene, N. H., 1796, by Jesse Lee, and the
youngest son, in Claremont, N. H., by S. Bostwick, 1798.
Our mother had natural, acquired and Christian qualifications that prepared her to be an efficient and an affectionate companion, a good mother and a faithful Christian.

"But she rests from her labors, and her works do follow
her."

M. Newhall.

Epping, N. H., Jan. 8. Epping, N. H., Jan. 8.

SISTER KITTREDGE, wife of Mr. Lyman Kittredge died in Walden, Vt., Sept. 1, 1863, aged 59 years.

Sister K. professed religion many years aro, and unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Walden, of whic she continued a member until her death. Her bereave husband mourns in hope, having no doubt that his companion was a Christian.

J. W. Bridge.

MR. JOSIAH ATHERTON died in Bethel, Me., Nov. 26, 1863, of brain fever, in his 73d year.

Mr. Atherton formerly resided in Waterford, but moved to this vicinity about twenty years since. He was an industrious man; he was an upright man in his intercourse with men; he was one of the most even men among us; even in temper, even in language, and also in all his habits. He also was a supporter of the gospel and an attentive hearer of the word. He a great part of the time of his sickness was bereft of reason; but when he was not, he informed his friends that he was not afraid to die, and that he loved the Lord.

M. Wight.

Toby, of Fairfield, Mc., laded under the withering blight of consumption, and June 24th, 1863, at the age of 18, death opened to her the shining gates of heaven. She walked six years with her Saviour here below. "Let me die the death of the righteous."

Fairfield, Jan. 11.

DANIEL WATERHOUSE.

MRS. CHARLOTTE MESSER died Oct. 23, 1863, ages MRS. CHARLOTTE MESSER died Oct. 23, 1863, aged 78 years.
She was born in Cornish, N. H., Dec. 22, 1784. Her maiden name was Charlotte Bennett. She was married to Samuel Messer, who still survives her, April 1803, in Shelburne addition, now Gorham, N. H. They were converted and admitted to-membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the ministrations of Rev. Allen H. Cobb, in Gilead, Me., in 1806, which would be fifty-seven years since. She lived with her husband sixty years, and leaves fourteen children, one hundred grand-children, and forty great grand-children. It may be said of this mother in Israel, "Having served her generation she fell asleep." Father Messer, in great loneliness and much beloved, waits in the fullness of hope their reunion in heaven.

Fairfield, Jan. 11.

Daniel Waterhouse.

MARGARET ELLA BARSTOW, daughter of George U MARGARET ELLA DARSTOW, daughter of ceorge cand Nancy R. Barstow, of Searsment, died, of diphtheringer. 10, 1863, aged 15 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Margaret was a lovely daughter. She ever received the counsel and instruction of her parents with becoming recence. At the age of 12 she sought and found Jesu and from that hour led a praying life, and in death the victory. Feeling her peace was made with Chris and leaning on him, she calmly closed her eyes on ear

SUSAN ADDIE BARSTOW, daughter of the same, died Dec. 16, 1863, of diphtheria, aged 9 years and 6 months.
Ella, a day or two before her death, said to Addie, "You
must fill my place to mother when I am gone." But little did she think the dear one would so soon be with her in glory. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

JOHN N. MARSH.

gave ner whole life to the service of God. She was an earnest, conscientious, devoted Christian. Her religious exercises were marked by intelligence and power. Her sickness was short and painful, but grace triumphed, and her end was glorious. She rose superior to her pain, and vanquished death through the blood of the Lamb. Peace to her memory.

JOHN CONGDON died in Providence, R. I., Dec. (

Advertisements.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Received for Premiums and interest the past year, Paid in dividends, Total amount of dividends Feb. 1, 1863, 3,693,491 Total amount of dividends Feb. 1, 1863, 3,693,491 Amount of clividends Feb. 2, 1863, 3,693,491 Feb. 2, 1863,

Excess of interest received over losses, \$3,755.74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.
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May 30

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Nov 18

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Mr. Longking's Notes on the Gospels have won him a high reputation in this department of Sunday School literature. Like his former Notes, these go straight to the difficulties of the sacred text without circumlocution or unnecessary display of critical learning. They give the results of such learning without the details. They also contain the ophions of the best commentators on knotty passages, illustrated by the common-sense expositions of the author himself. These Notes, with their corresponding Questions, will be an acceptable addition to our text-books for Bible classes.

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FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, KAKALI.
It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, and by its use the Hair Retains its Youthful Luxuriand by its use the Hair Retains its Youthful Luxuriand by its use the Hair Retains its Youthful Luxuriand by its use the Hair Retains for several days, and retain it in any required Position, without the aid of any other preparation.
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No. 46 Cliff Street, New Yors. * eston Agents—WEEKS &
POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

Dec 23

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6mos Dec 16

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East Greenfield, R. I., Jan. 20. WANTED, A Situation as a Clerk, Overseer of Traveling Agent. Any communication as to any of the above addressed "Merchant," or H. S. B., Portsmouth N. H., will receive prompt attention. The best of reference given.

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This Sanaf has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by 'it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengtheas the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

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19 Oct 28

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The above House has been re-fitted, renovated, furnished in good style, and is now open to the public.

No intoxicating drinks furnished under any circumstances, Board and Lodging;

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PIANO FORTEP. T. GILBERT & CO. have removed their Plano-Forte Warerooms from 484 Washing ton Street to No. 20 Beach Street, where the business will be pontinued as formerly.

Pianos tuned and repaired by E. FOBES, their oldest an

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERD D. R. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remety is
that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readity to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and
milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy skapted, in a remarkable de-

is now well established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooffing Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. testify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gospel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growling weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Witata's Radson of Wild Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hestistion in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheering yand conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

ly and conscientiously recommend it to all persons sustering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hos. W. II. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual settled into a sever-cough, which continued to increase, sithough I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste sway in ConsturPION.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was fined by tried I was sensible that it was relieving me; in the day's tried I was sensible that it was relieving me; in the day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flang, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dread ful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitts, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful going into a decline. After recourse to various semedies, but to no purpose, however, I made use of Dr. Wishal's Bal. SAM of WILD CHERRY, a few bottles of which fully restore me to health. Since that time I have had several severe at acks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without."

"About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so slarming did my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

"At this juncture I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted. I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St.,

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complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusions use of the Medical and Dental Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of the general public: lowing articles suited to the wants of ahe general public:

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CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. The Rev. W. Harrison, of Black River Conference, after being cured of the above disease in its worst form by an English doctor, obtained from the doctor the recipes, and now offers to the suffering a remedy that will cure CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and other affections of the LUNGS. Many in this country have already proved it a cure. Others may by applying to the Rev. W. Harrison, Rome, Oneida Country, N. Y. Cash—greenbacks—with orders. One package, \$2. A double package, \$4, which saves in Express charges. Sent by Express to any point. Name your Express Office.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

[From Rev. L. D. Stebbins, formerly of Black River Conference, now of Troy Conference.]

Having been suffering from a severe bronchial difficulty, attended with a cough and a spitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonic Mixture, Balsam and Pills of Rev. William Harrison, Rome Oneida County, N. Y., and received conscious benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. We feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh.

L. D. STERBERS,

Pastor of the M. E. Church of Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. July 31, 1863.

[From Rev. Geo. H. Salsbury, Black River Conference.] [From Rev. Silas Ball, Black River Conference.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Bro. Harrison —I have used your medine in my family, and find it to be the best thing for the hroat and lungs we have ever used. I would therefore glady recommend it to all as a very valuable medicine. [From Rev. H. Skeel, Black River Conference.]

HANNIBAL, N. Y.—From the use of Bro. Harrison's mediine in my family I can freely commend its excellence.

H. Skeel.

tFrom Rev. John W. Coope, Black River Conference.] [From Rev. John W. Coope, Same August, N. Y.—I am prepared to speak of the merits of Bro. Harrison's medicine for the throat and langs. I have received more benefit from its use than all other medicines I over naed.

JOHN W. COOPE. received more benefit from its use said John W. Coope, ever used.

[From a son of Rev. Geo. W. T. Rogera.]

NEW HAMPSHIEE CONVERENCE, SALEM, N. H.—I have used Bro. Harrison's medicine in my faully with good success, and consider it a very good medicine for chronic catarrib. I would recommend its use to all afflicted with his disease.

LAROY ROGERS. [From Rev. Geo. G. Hapgood, D.D., B. R. Conference.]

Oct 21 copty

Cot 21

COPIN CHAPGOOD.

CHAPGOOD WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spassa. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and flesh) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and ochest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear micraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will allay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothache, Exarche, Swelled Faces and Infammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

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made.

2. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.